

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, executive clerk, announced that the President on September 2, 1914, had approved and signed the following act:

S. 6357. An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department.

RECLAMATION PROJECTS, MONTANA.

Mr. MYERS submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 657) to authorize the reservation of public lands for country parks and community centers within reclamation projects in the State of Montana, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, and the amendment of the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

H. L. MYERS,
KEY PITTMAN,
REED SMOOT,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

SCOTT FERRIS,
EDWARD T. TAYLOR,
BURTON L. FRENCH,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

RECESS.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Senate take a recess until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m., Wednesday, September 2, 1914) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Thursday, September 3, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1914.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty Father, whose blessings are without number, whose mercy is from everlasting to everlasting, give to us and to all men the grace to live to the principles which we know to be right. It would give justice for injustice, honesty for dishonesty, nobility of soul for selfishness, humility for arrogance, peace for war, and establish the kingdom of heaven in every heart. Hear us, we beseech Thee, in the name of the Lord Christ. Amen.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum here.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, there are less than 12 Republicans in the House at this time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. The Chair wishes that gentlemen coming in would sit down. They bob up and hold up their hands and the Chair can not keep the count. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and ninety-seven Members present—not a quorum.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, there is so nearly a quorum that I withdraw the point. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Yes, Mr. Speaker; but—

Mr. GARNER. The Chair has already declared that there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct. That can not be done.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the Speaker's count is correct; but it is so nearly a quorum that if it is in order I will ask for tellers.

The SPEAKER. It is entirely in the discretion of the Chair, and the Speaker will exercise that discretion if seconded by a sufficient number. Those in favor of ordering tellers will rise and stand until they are counted. Undoubtedly a sufficient number, and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BUTLER] will take their places as tellers.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (after the count by tellers). Mr. Speaker, 204 Members have passed between the tellers.

The SPEAKER. The tellers report 204 Members present, and if the Chair did not make any mistake, if he did not note them after they passed between the tellers, the following gentlemen were here and did not go through: Mr. BARTON of Nebraska, Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa—

Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I was the fourth man through.

The SPEAKER. Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. McKENZIE—

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, I voted.

The SPEAKER. Mr. J. M. C. SMITH—

Mr. J. M. C. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I went through and was counted.

The SPEAKER. It is very hard to count, because some of these gentlemen got up and went between the tellers after the Chair noted them. Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts—

Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I was the eighth man through.

The SPEAKER. All right; off the list the gentleman goes then. Mr. PAIGE of Massachusetts—

Mr. PAIGE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I voted.

The SPEAKER. Mr. DILLON of South Dakota—

Mr. DILLON. Mr. Speaker, I voted. I went through the tellers, and was one of the first.

The SPEAKER. Mr. SINNOTT of Oregon—

Mr. SINNOTT. The Speaker, that is a mistake. I went through, and I called attention—

The SPEAKER. Very well. Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan and Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Several gentlemen have come in since. How many of you gentlemen did not go between the tellers. Please hold up your hands. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and the Chair makes twenty-two. There is a quorum present. The Clerk will read the Journal. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the Journal as read will stand approved.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY—CODIFICATION OF PRINTING LAWS.

The SPEAKER. This is Calendar Wednesday, and the unfinished business is H. R. 15902, and the House automatically resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union with the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PAGE] in the chair.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 15902) to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications, with Mr. PAGE of North Carolina in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will resume the reading of the bill for amendment under the five-minute rule.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 4. PAR. 5. No contract for furnishing paper shall be valid until it has been approved by the Joint Committee on Printing. The award of each contract for furnishing paper shall designate a reasonable time for its performance. The contractor shall give bond in such amount as shall be fixed by and to the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing for the faithful performance of his contract.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. The language in lines 12 and 13, on page 6, reads a little awkwardly to me:

The contractor shall give bond in such amount as shall be fixed by and to the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Is the word "subject" left out purposely or accidentally—"subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing"?

Mr. BARNHART. I take it that that is a misprint and that it should be "subject to the approval."

Mr. MANN. The language is a little awkward the way it reads.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that, in line 13, after the word "and," the word "subject" be inserted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana offers an amendment, on page 6, line 13, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 6, line 13, after the word "and," insert the word "subject."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that this amendment be agreed to. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 4. PAR. 6. The board of inspection, as provided for in section 23 of this act, shall compare every lot of paper delivered by any contractor with the standard fixed upon and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Joint Committee on Printing, and shall report in writing thereon to the Public Printer, who shall not accept any paper which does not conform to the standard in every particular.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following committee amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 6, in line 18, after the word "in," strike out the words "section 23 of."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 4. PAR. 7. In case of difference of opinion between the Public Printer and any contractor for paper respecting its quality, the matter of difference shall be determined by the Joint Committee on Printing, and the decision of said committee shall be final as to the United States.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I do not recall whether this provision that the decision of the committee shall be final as to the United States is existing law or a new proposition, and I will ask the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. BARNHART. That is existing law.

Mr. MANN. I can not quite see the purpose of it.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Illinois permit an interruption?

Mr. MANN. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is it not under existing law that these bids may also be subject to the alternative approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and you are now eliminating the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and leaving it entirely to the judgment of the Committee on Printing?

Mr. BARNHART. That is true, when the Congress is not in session.

Mr. STAFFORD. But there is no such limitation in the existing law, in respect to the Congress not being in session.

Mr. BARNHART. The bill provides for changing that method later on.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I am not raising any question in regard to that, but this makes the decision final as to the United States and not final as to the contractor.

Mr. BARNHART. The idea has always been that this provision is necessary to prevent contractors who have failed to secure a contract or who have other grievances from tying up the Government Printing Office with injunction proceedings, and so forth.

Mr. MANN. I wondered whether it did it, not being made final as to the contractor?

Mr. BARNHART. It seems to have done so so far.

Mr. MANN. I would make it final if I had my way about it.

Mr. BARNHART. It has worked well so far, and I think it is safe to risk it.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 4. PAR. 9. In case of the default of any contractor to furnish paper, as provided in this section, he and his sureties shall be responsible for any increase of cost to the Government in procuring a supply of such paper which may be consequent upon such default. The Public Printer shall report every such default, with a full statement of all the facts in the case, to the Attorney General, who shall prosecute the defaulting contractor and his sureties upon their bond in the district court of the United States in the district in which such defaulting contractors reside or such suretyship is undertaken.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I notice the committee has recommended a change in this paragraph by transferring the prosecution of these cases to the Attorney General direct, rather than to the Solicitor of the Treasury Department. It is the practice, I believe, as to carrying out the execution of contracts of the Government in this character of cases, that the Solicitor of the Treasury Department has exclusive jurisdiction. It is true that the Solicitor of the Treasury is appointed by the Attorney General. I wish to inquire if there is any other special purpose that the committee has in mind in taking this work away from the Solicitor of the Treasury Department?

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I would answer that by saying that matters of this sort in other branches of the Government service are directly under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General, and this change was made for the purpose of uniformity of procedure in the departments of the Government.

Mr. STAFFORD. To what characters of service does the gentleman refer that are under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General rather than the Solicitor of the Treasury? I am under the impression that the Solicitor of the Treasury has exclusive jurisdiction of this character of litigation.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Has the Solicitor of the Treasury jurisdiction over any litigation except that which arises in the Treasury Department?

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, yes; in the defaults upon contracts that arise in connection with the Treasury Department.

Mr. MANN. Only in connection with the Treasury Department, I think.

Mr. STAFFORD. But the Solicitor of the Treasury is a special officer, who gives exclusive attention to this class of work.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, in further explanation I would say that the bill provides that the Attorney General of the United States shall appoint one of his assistants in the legal department to take care of the legal affairs of the Printing Office, and this change was necessary to promote efficiency and convenience.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am under the impression that as the Solicitor of the Treasury has exclusive jurisdiction of this class of cases it would have been better to continue that work under that officer.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. FINLEY. I would state that there is no necessary connection between the Government Printing Office and the Treasury Department such as would call for the Secretary of the Treasury appointing any legal officer to the Government Printing Office, but, on the contrary, the purpose of the bill which has been under consideration elsewhere and the Committee on Printing for several years is to harmonize the work of the Government Printing Office. It is an independent branch of the Government service, and the purpose of this provision is to place the legal affairs of the Government Printing Office directly under the Attorney General's office and have the connection direct, and not indirect. The practice formerly was to permit the Public Printer to appoint an attorney for the Government Printing Office.

The committee and those who prepared the bill in the last Congress, and my distinguished friends who have brought the bill here, do not think that is good policy, but think that the Attorney General's office, having direct control of the litigation which is of importance to the United States, should have control of this, and that is the only reason.

Mr. STAFFORD. Here we have a special branch connected with the Treasury Department for the prosecution of defaults in the matter of contracts with the Government, and you are providing for an extra official who will be connected with the Attorney General's office to look after some few scattered cases that may arise where there will be default in the performance of contracts with the Government Printing Office.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Chairman, I will call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the greater part of the business of the Government Printing Office is by contract, and to a much greater extent than any other branch of the Government service, probably. There is a special Joint Committee on Printing to look after and make such contracts, and when there is default it is the view, as expressed here by the chairman of the Committee on Printing, and it is my view, that the prosecution should be in charge of the Attorney General of the United States.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I do not question but that the work could be carried on properly and efficiently by a new official appointed by the Attorney General, but when we have an established official I do not think it is economy to depute another person for that character of work.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. METZ. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask the gentleman from Indiana a question. Is the provision for surety here based on the lines of most provisions for surety?

Mr. BARNHART. By the Government?

Mr. METZ. By the Government.

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. METZ. Mr. Chairman, the surety graft is the biggest graft that this Government has to contend with, and there ought to be some means found to prevent a holdup by the surety companies on these contracts.

Mr. BARNHART. That is a matter wholly outside of the province of this committee.

Mr. METZ. Yes; but we go on with these conditions year after year and no one takes up the question. We ought to ascertain from the various departments the different conditions under which they accept surety and have some committee look into it. I think that would be the best way, and be of great public benefit.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I will answer that by saying this provision provides the same sureties—

Mr. METZ. I understand it is the usual provision.

Mr. BARNHART. The established sureties in the Treasury Department.

Mr. METZ. We ought to correct it. We ought to find out from all departments just what they require and how many bonds are executed by surety companies. I intend to take this up in a resolution before long.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 5. The Public Printer shall prepare a schedule of the estimated quantity of all materials and supplies, other than paper, required by the Government Printing Office for the ensuing fiscal year, showing the description and quality of each article, and, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall advertise for proposals for furnishing the same and enter into written contracts therefor with the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government: *Provided*, That should the Public Printer fail to receive any proposal after due advertising he may proceed to purchase such materials and supplies in the open market at the lowest and best offer received after at least three competitive proposals have been requested, but he shall not make such purchases, when the cost of any item exceeds \$300, without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. The Public Printer shall report without delay to the Joint Committee on Printing the number of bidders, the amount of each bid, and the award in every instance.

Mr. GOULDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, for the purpose of obtaining some information from the chairman. I find running all through this bill, for instance, in section 4, paragraph 8, "The Public Printer shall report the same to the Joint Committee on Printing, which shall decide whether any such contractor is in default," and again, on page 8, "but he shall not make such purchases, when the cost of any item exceeds \$300, without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing," and the same in the paragraph following. I want to ask the chairman of the committee, how do you provide that the Public Printer shall be able to do this when Congress is not in session?

Mr. BARNHART. The bill provides that.

Mr. GOULDEN. In what way?

Mr. BARNHART. It provides that the Joint Committee on Printing shall designate one of its members or some other to act for it—not to act for it, but to act as its representative, to whom the Public Printer can refer his request—

Mr. GOULDEN. But what do you do in case Congress is not in session; in other words, when Congress has ended by the constitutional limitation?

Mr. BARNHART. I am just telling the gentleman.

Mr. GOULDEN. My point is this: On the 5th of next March who constitutes the Joint Committee on Printing?

Mr. BARNHART. The Senate members will continue, and the Speaker is directed to continue the members who are holding over.

Mr. GOULDEN. It looks like there was a hiatus there which ought to be provided for. Anyway, it would seem that there should be more than one Member of Congress to approve of emergency matters.

Mr. BARNHART. It is cleared up a little further on.

Mr. GOULDEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I understand the gentleman from Indiana to say that when Congress is not in session the Joint Committee on Printing shall designate either one of its members or some other person to act for it. Is it not the purpose that the clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing shall practically attend to this matter when Congress is not in session?

Mr. BARNHART. Why, not necessarily, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Not necessarily?

Mr. BARNHART. No.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Of course, the gentleman is not as frank as I expected he would be. The Public Printer gives a bond of \$50,000 a year. This bill provides that the clerk to the Joint Committee on Printing shall give bond in the amount of \$5,000 a year. Unless there be an extra session of Congress from the 4th of March until the first Monday in December, the members of the Joint Committee on Printing are not likely either to be in Washington or available to attend to these emergency matters, and the inevitable result will be that the clerk to that Joint Committee on Printing, bonded in the sum of \$5,000, will practically be dictating to the Public Printer, bonded in the sum of \$50,000 a year, what he shall do in the conduct of his office.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, that would certainly be a reflection upon the present six members of the Joint Committee on Printing, because there is not a word in the paragraph providing this in reference to the clerk of the committee. It says it shall designate one of its members—

Mr. FITZGERALD. Or some other person, did not the gentleman say?

Mr. BARNHART. No.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I understood the gentleman to say that in response to my colleague.

Mr. BARNHART. I will read the language:

The Joint Committee on Printing as constituted by this section shall exercise all the powers and duties devolving upon said committee under the law, and it may authorize one or more of its members to exercise such of its functions as necessity shall require when Congress is not in session.

Mr. GOULDEN. From what page is the gentleman reading?

Mr. BARNHART. I am reading from page 2, line 9, that has already been passed.

Mr. FITZGERALD. So that when the House is not in session the purpose is that some Member of Congress or some Member of the Senate shall be compelled practically to devote his time here in Washington in the supervision of a business that amounts to about \$6,000,000 a year?

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry the chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations takes the position that the Public Printer or the Secretary of the Interior ought to have joint committee authority during the time of the year when Congress is not in session, which might upset every possible plan of economy of the Joint Committee on Printing. The purpose of the measure is to keep within the supervision of the Joint Committee on Printing an oversight over the transactions of the Government Printing Office. The Secretary of the Interior really does not want it, because it is not in the line of his business, and the fact is, when the House has not been in session heretofore, the Public Printer, so to speak, has really been the whole works.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, it has been stated repeatedly that the Government Printing Office is maintained primarily or chiefly for the benefit of Congress. The appropriations for the Government Printing Office aggregate \$5,500,000, or a little over that sum, and the amount appropriated of that sum for the printing of Congress is \$1,696,900. The great bulk, nearly two-thirds, of the work of the Government Printing Office is done for other Government establishments than for Congress. Since I have been in Congress the Government Printing Office has been under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Printing, and there have been continually controversies, trouble, and discussion. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which does as large a volume of business as the Government Printing Office, a business of much more vital importance to the Government, because it prints all the moneys and securities of the Government, is administered by an executive department and is one of the best administered and best conducted departments of the Government. I do not reflect upon the members of the Joint Committee on Printing when I make this statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I ask that my time be extended for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that he may proceed for five minutes more. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The point I am endeavoring to emphasize is that here is a purely administrative function of the Government, and it is contrary to our whole theory of Government and to our practice to have Members in either House of Congress attempting to control directly the executive work of administering a great establishment of the Government.

I do not care how proficient the Members of the House will be or how efficient the members of the joint committee will be; I know that a Member of Congress who does his work as a Member of Congress should is not in a position to give that minute attention and supervision to an establishment that does a business of \$6,000,000 a year that will enable him to determine more effectively and better the manner in which the establishment should be conducted in its everyday work than a man who is placed at the head of it and is responsible. I am of the opinion that the Government Printing Office will never be satisfactorily conducted until the law is so changed that whoever is placed at the head of that office will have the authority which should be lodged in such an official and shall be held to the responsibility which should go with such authority. The division of responsibility between an appointee of the President and Members of the two Houses is bound to result in conflict and disaster. I recall that during the administration of President Roosevelt the situation became so intolerable that he wrote a letter to the Public Printer directing him to do whatever the Joint Committee on Printing said, and assume no responsibility; to let them take it all. There never has been any great satisfaction with the condition of the Government Printing Office since that time, or for a good many years before then. It is not

a criticism of the personnel of the Joint Committee on Printing to discuss this matter; it is a criticism of the system, which can not be defended or justified, in my opinion, under our theory of government.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I want to call the attention of the membership of the House to the fact that the contention of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], while consistent in a way, is very inconsistent in another way. The Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is an appointee of the Secretary of the Treasury. He is subservient in every possible way to the Treasury Department, and therefore ought to be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is responsible for the management of the affairs of his department. The Government Printing Office was originally inaugurated, and has always continued, as a servant of the Congress, and, as such, the Congress has a perfect right, as I see it and as the committee sees it, to exercise control over the operations of that great institution. Now, the gentleman from New York says that leaving the actions of the Government Printer subject to the whim—I think that is the word he used—of the Joint Committee on Printing might create chaos in that department. I might say also that the governor of a State often appoints a board of control of a State institution, and that board of control, or the governor himself, in many instances, appoints a superintendent of that institution and makes the superintendent subservient to the board of control to the extent that he must have his acts approved by that board, and the governor holds him responsible also.

In this instance the Joint Committee on Printing does not seek to do anything except to safeguard the transactions of the Government Printer, and when you refer to what has been done in the past as a matter of chaos, my friend FINLEY and ex-Congressman Charles B. Landis then took up the matter and adopted such regulations as have since, in a way, prevented this. This bill seeks to put into law what has been done heretofore by rules of the committee.

Another thing, President Roosevelt did have some trouble with the Government Printing Office; but if the gentleman from New York will think for a moment, this matter of assumed authority was the occasion of it: He ordered a phonetic, freak system of spelling in the Government Printing Office and carried it on until Congress met, when the order was immediately abolished. Now, that was a case wherein the President undertook to take direct control of the Printing Office, when, as a matter of fact, the committee insists that the Government Printing Office is the servant of Congress, and as such we ought to exercise control over it.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

There are a great many worthy features in this bill but that part which seeks to retain a supervisory control over the Government Printing Office by the Joint Committee on Printing is out of harmony with every well-established business principle. If it were not that in my brief service in this House I had become cognizant of some peculations and maladministration in the Postal Service, nearly 12 years ago, arising out of a condition of affairs similar to that which we are now considering, I would not at this moment rise to criticize this feature, which is so strongly approved by the Joint Committee on Printing. I do not for a minute cast the slightest reflection upon the honorable gentlemen who compose that committee to-day or who have composed it in times past. But I wish to say, with all the emphasis that I can, that I would have considered it ridiculous and unbusinesslike if the Post Office Committee at the time of the Machen-Beavers disclosures, when those two men, working in harmony with each other, were buying large supplies for the Postal Service, at extravagant prices, had proposed that in the future the committee or a subcommittee should act as the controller of the expenditures of the Postal Service. Now, what are we doing here? We are vesting in the Public Printer the privilege of purchasing \$6,000,000 worth of material, and in this item here he is given the privilege ad libitum to buy in the open market whenever one item does not exceed \$300, subject to the control of the Joint Committee on Printing. We know that the Members of Congress who are members of the Joint Committee on Printing are just as busy as anybody else with their usual legislative work, and for them to act as a board supervising control over these business proposals is a method that is impracticable and will breed all kinds of difficulty and even speculation in the administration of this great office.

I am not even casting any reflection or intending to cast any reflection on the present Public Printer, but we know human

nature as it is, and we know an official who only gets \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year—

Mr. BARNHART. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. In a minute. We know that a Government official who has the expenditure of that amount of money is liable to certain influences and may give way and be entangled just like Beavers and Machen were in the old postal frauds some 12 years ago. Now, I yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. BARNHART. The gentleman does not intend to say that he is informed by this bill that the Government Printer expends \$6,000,000 over which this committee supervises control?

Mr. STAFFORD. He has the purchasing of \$6,000,000 worth of paper.

Mr. BARNHART. No; he does not. He does not expend \$2,000,000 for that.

Mr. STAFFORD. Well, even if he expended only \$2,000,000, that is more than is expended by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General in the purchase of supplies for the Postal Service.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. I wish to say, if the gentleman will not object to my having further time I will gladly yield.

Mr. BARNHART. Very well. Go ahead.

Mr. STAFFORD. It was deemed best, in order to meet the situation that existed in the Post Office Department when this disclosure confronted the Post Office Committee, to create a purchasing agent, independent of the control of the Fourth Assistant, directly responsible to the Postmaster General; and the way to control the purchase of this large quantity of supplies is to create an outside official, like a purchasing agent, independent of the Public Printer, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce or some other department head, subject to confirmation by the Senate, who will exercise that supervisory power over the purchase of these large quantities of commodities.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I ask for two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] asks unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. STAFFORD. What is the condition before us to-day? This joint committee is running after additional work, to become a business adjunct of the Government. Why, any man who has served here knows that Members of Congress are not giving direct attention to business affairs, even if they relate to the postal affairs or the Government Printing Office; and the way to remove all suspicion, all question as to proper supervision, is to create some agency outside, independent of the Joint Committee on Printing, whose business it would be to supervise the purchase of these commodities. That is the modern thought of all municipalities. That is the modern plan of all State governments. That is the modern idea for the National Government in the making of all its purchases in connection with the departments.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes; I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BARNHART. If the gentleman had read the bill carefully and if he were familiar with the facts, he would not make that statement. The gentleman does not pretend to say that this is a new provision in the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, no.

Mr. BARNHART. Is it not a matter of fact that the joint committee for 60 years has exercised this control over the purchase of paper, and so forth, for the Government Printer, and that there has never been a scandal of any kind in connection therewith?

Mr. STAFFORD. Even if that control had been exercised for more than 160 years, that is not proof that the suggestion I have made is not in line with modern thought. We know that the Joint Committee on Printing has not the necessary time to give to the supervisory work of the Government Printing Office. Their work is along other lines.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to oppose the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman move to strike out the last three words?

Mr. FINLEY. Yes. The gentleman from Wisconsin evidently has not kept up with the history of the work of the Joint Committee on Printing. I remember something like 8 or 10 years ago a very distinguished gentleman from Indiana, Charles B. Landis, was chairman of the House Committee on Printing, and a very distinguished ex-jurist, Judge Perkins, of New York,

was also a member, and I was a member of that committee. On information which led us to investigate, we found out that the work and the conduct of the Government Printing Office, under the management of the Public Printer at that time, was of such a character and of such extreme extravagance, to say the least of it—not to say that it was criminal—that it called for redress and retrenchment. There was an investigation, and we found that there had crept into the administration of the Government Printing Office about every abuse that could be imagined making for extravagance. We found that Mr. Stillings, as Public Printer, had adopted a system of book-keeping down there the cost of which we could never tell. We do not know how much money he spent to install that system, and we could not tell what it would cost to carry on that system after it was installed. He seemed to think that it was absolutely necessary to create offices and positions carrying very high salaries.

I want to call the attention of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] to the fact that under the law to-day the Public Printer can create about any place or office or position he wishes down there, and can fix the salary. In other words, the appropriations for the Government Printing Office are largely in lump sums, and lump-sum appropriations have been found by the Congress to be extremely unwise and always extravagant. I make that statement advisedly.

Mr. CARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from South Carolina yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. FINLEY. Yes.

Mr. CARY. Does the gentleman remember who introduced that resolution to investigate the Public Printer at that time?

Mr. FINLEY. Well, I confess I do not recall just at this moment.

Mr. CARY. Well, I had the pleasure of introducing that resolution.

Mr. FINLEY. Very well. The matter was investigated.

Mr. CARY. And I also had the pleasure of going to President Roosevelt and insisting upon the suspension of the Public Printer.

Mr. FINLEY. Very well. The matter was investigated. I remember the first meeting we had, and I remember that it was agreed by the House Members that the chairman of the committee, the Hon. Charles B. Landis, should go to the President and ask that the Public Printer be suspended from office, pending that investigation.

Mr. CARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from South Carolina yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. FINLEY. Yes.

Mr. CARY. I will say this, that Mr. Landis never did go to the President of his own will, but the President sent for him while I was in the President's office.

Mr. FINLEY. I am not disputing what the gentleman said. I am merely stating history that I know of myself.

Mr. CARY. I am also stating history that I know of.

Mr. FINLEY. I do not doubt what the gentleman says. There was an investigation, and at that time the appropriations for the support of the Government Printing Office had reached to their highest point in the history of that office. In 1903 the appropriation was \$7,194,500. Then the amount commenced to fall, first reaching \$6,047,000 and then \$6,700,000. Then it was reduced to \$5,606,000 about 1907, and as has been stated here, it is now \$5,602,475.

I wish to call the attention of the gentleman from Wisconsin to the fact that but for the work of the Joint Committee on Printing—and that work was largely conducted by Charles B. Landis and Judge Perkins, although, of course, we had some aid and assistance from the Senate Members, but the House Members were the active ones in that campaign—without that work that was done by the Joint Committee on Printing that situation would not have been remedied. I was a member of the committee, and I know what I am talking about. The annual appropriation for the Government Printing Office has not only been reduced by something like \$2,000,000 a year, but it has been kept down; and I want to say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that if you take away all limitations and all exercise of restraining power over the Public Printer you will see matters worse than they were in 1903.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I make the pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman moves to strike out the last five words.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, everybody knows that a legislative body is not naturally an administrative body. Most of what the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] has said in criticism meets with my approval, but I can not agree with him on his conclusions. We have in this body two committees which are, in the main, business committees. One is the Committee on Printing and one is the Committee on Accounts. Now, no one would think for a moment of having the President appoint some one to determine what accounts should be allowed out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, without any control on the part of the House. We have the Clerk of the House, who is the purchasing agent of the House, subject, however, to the control of the Committee on Accounts, and practically all of the expenditures made by the House, and especially those out of the contingent fund, are largely controlled by the Committee on Accounts. That is necessary. There is no other way of doing it. We can not permit an outside person to determine for us in regard to the ordinary running expenses for our body.

Now, the primary object of the Office of Public Printer is to take care of the work of Congress. If it were feasible to do so, we would elect a Public Printer, as was formerly done. I believe the House and the Senate each had a printer. It is not feasible for us to elect a printer, so that we provide by law that the President shall appoint the Public Printer; but we do not intend by that to permit the Public Printer to run his office without any guidance by the House or by Congress. We are intimately associated with the public printing in our daily work. We must have control of the printing of the House bills, of the House reports, of the House documents; and the same is true of the Senate. We can not turn that over to a department of the Government outside of our control. If it is to remain in our control, somebody connected with us must have supervisory power. Well, you can not devolve that power upon the Speaker. You can not devolve that power upon one of the officers of the House, because they have other work to do. Now, we have a Committee on Printing that is dealing directly all the time with the questions pertaining to printing ordered by the House or desired by the House, or required by law for the use of the House. You can not divide your responsibility and let the Joint Committee on Printing have control of printing relating to the House, and some executive department have control of the printing relating to everything else under the Government. You can not have a division of responsibility. I do not see any escape from the proposition that you must leave the control of the Printing Office in the first instance to the Public Printer, subject to the action or control of the Joint Committee on Printing, which itself is subject to control by Congress. I do not see how you can escape that. We can not say it shall be done by the Secretary of the Interior. We can not say it shall be done by the Secretary of the Treasury. We can not divest ourselves of the power which we must exercise, to control the printing for our own use.

Mr. FINLEY. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MANN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FINLEY. Is this not true, that if it were left to the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Treasury, he would designate one of his bureau chiefs to take charge of it?

Mr. MANN. Whatever he might do, we can not take away from ourselves the control. We would not give anyone else the power to control the seats in this Chamber. We would not give anyone else the power to control the Capitol Building. We have a superintendent of the Capitol, appointed by the President, but subject to our control.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. Yes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Admitting all that the gentleman says, that it is necessary to protect the House in its printing, it is still true that the law must be so framed that the Public Printer in his relations to the public printing for the executive departments shall be only partially subordinate to the joint committee. Of course, we should retain such control as will insure the House protection in its printing; but although \$1,600,000 is spent for printing for the two Houses of Congress, about \$4,000,000 is spent for printing for other departments than the Congress. Yet the Public Printer can not make any purchases or any contracts or do anything without the approval of men in Congress, who are busy men and who can not give the necessary attention to the details of that business.

Mr. MANN. I do not think they are any busier than the rest of us. I should hate to be on the Committee on Printing, but it is like the Committee on Accounts. They are doing work for the benefit of all the Members which is primarily of no special benefit to themselves. But that often happens upon these committees. I do not see why you can differentiate and

leave to the Joint Committee on Printing control of the printing for Congress and leave to somebody else the control of the printing for the other departments. You can not have a divided responsibility in that connection. Hence you must have it so that Congress retains control; and the only way that can be done is through the control of the Joint Committee on Printing.

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no objection, the pro forma amendment will be considered as withdrawn, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Public Printer to purchase all machinery and equipment which may be necessary for the proper conduct of the Government Printing Office at the lowest and best offer for the interest of the Government after at least three competitive proposals have been requested, and he shall enter into written contract for the same: *Provided*, That the Public Printer shall not make such purchases, when the cost of any item exceeds \$500, without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. The Public Printer shall report without delay to the Joint Committee on Printing the number of bidders, the amount of each bid, and the award of the contract or purchase in every instance.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I wish to ask the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART] a question. Is this paragraph substantially now the law or the rule?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes; it is. However, it reduces the amount from \$1,000 to \$500.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I am not interested in that feature of it. It has been customary in the appropriations for the Government Printing Office to carry authority to expend not to exceed \$100,000 for machinery, of course, under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. What I had in mind was whether there was any construction that could be placed on this provision that would authorize him to enter into contracts for machinery except within the sum appropriated?

Mr. BARNHART. Oh, no; I do not think such a construction could be placed upon it. The purpose of this is that if the Public Printer suddenly needs, for instance, some monkey wrenches or an additional piece of equipment or some emergent need that may be put in at an expense of two or three hundred dollars he does not have to wait to come before the Joint Committee, but in such cases only. Of course, it all comes within the appropriation fixed.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The intention is to have the present practice continued?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes; except that emergency limit is reduced from \$1,000 to \$500.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 10. PAR. 2. The title of said office shall be Public Printer. He shall receive a salary of \$6,000 per annum, and shall give bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of \$50,000 for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 12, line 21, after the word "of," strike out "\$6,000" and insert "\$5,500."

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute to strike out "\$6,000" and insert "\$5,500."

Mr. CARY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point that there is no quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin makes the point that no quorum is present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and nine Members present—a quorum. The Clerk will report the substitute offered by the gentleman from New York.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 12, line 21, strike out "\$6,000" and insert "\$5,500."

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the Committee on Printing, of which the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART] is chairman, recognizing the excellent work and the faithful service that have been rendered by the Public Printer, in codifying the laws relating to the Government Printing Office recommends an increase in salary of the Public Printer from \$5,500 a year to \$6,000 a year. Ordinarily this would have been a fair recognition for the faithful service and honest performance, but when we realize that the man who is now in charge of the printing plant of our Government, through his own initiative effort, ably supplemented by the advice of the members of the Committee on Printing, has been able to effect a saving to our Government of \$52,000 a year, notwithstanding the fact that because of the unusual length of the session during the last year, the work having increased 25 per cent, he saved for the people of this country \$1,000 each week.

I submit to the membership of this House that if Mr. Ford were working for a mercantile institution instead of for the Federal Government, instead of granting him a \$500 increase they would have increased it from \$6,000 to \$10,000 a year. Personally I believe that the salary of the Public Printer should be placed at \$7,500 a year; but recognizing the fact that the Democratic Party pledged the people of the country not only to an honest and efficient administration of its affairs, but an economical administration as well, I am only asking for the modest sum of \$500 per year in addition to the \$500 so generously extended by the committee.

Mr. FINLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FINLEY. Is it not a fact that the present Public Printer gave up a position paying a much larger salary than he is now receiving?

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. No; I do not think there was much difference in the salary he received then and now.

Mr. FINLEY. How much?

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. I can not say. The gentleman is in error when he says it was larger; I do not think it was. Now I know that the membership of this House is prepared to do the square thing by this man who has wrought such a wonderful change in the printing plant of the Government.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Not now; not now.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. The gentleman need not get excited about it.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. I am not excited, but I was right in the midst of a nice train of thought, and the gentleman broke me all up. [Laughter.]

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I apologize to the gentleman and hope the train will come back.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Now, I want to say to the House that with a 25 per cent increase in the output of this establishment, and the reduction in the operating expenses of that institution of \$1,000 a week, we all of us, whether Democrats or Republicans, realize that faithful and honest, efficient and intelligent service should be honestly and justly rewarded, and we ought with one accord to vote this slight increase to the present Public Printer.

Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Yes.

Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman says that efficient, honest service should be rewarded, and he believes that \$7,500 is the proper and fair salary for a man filling this position. If you put the two statements together, why does not the gentleman raise the amount in his amendment and advocate the payment of a salary of \$10,500?

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. As I said to my colleagues on this side, and I am sorry the gentleman from Pennsylvania did not hear me—

Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania. I heard the gentleman.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. In addition to the pledge we made to the people of the United States when we assumed control of this Government that we would give them an efficient administration of affairs, we also pledged to administer it economically.

Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania. Even to the extent of doing injustice?

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Oh, no; the line is so mildly drawn that I am thinking my friend from Pennsylvania is right and I am wrong, but I am not going to quarrel with the gentleman from Pennsylvania on that.

Mr. PAYNE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Yes.

Mr. PAYNE. Does not the gentleman understand that that pledge in the platform is no longer in working order?

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. All our pledges are in good working order, and that one is in good, oiled condition.

Mr. MANN. But they do not work.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Yes; they always work and are ever working.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Yes.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from New Jersey says that there have been \$52,000 saved. I do not know when that was. I would like to ask the gentleman if it is not true that so far as the ordinary appropriations for the Public Printing Office is concerned there was appropriated for the fiscal year ending June, 1913, \$4,949,200; for the year ending June 30, 1914, \$5,160,200; and for the current year, \$5,168,900.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. From what page is the gentleman reading?

Mr. MANN. I am reading from no page. As I say, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, the appropriation is \$5,163,900. There has been an increase each year from what it was the year before. Where does the saving come in?

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. The saving comes in in the doing away with the vast number of sinecures that the gentleman's party had. Mr. Ford found these men occupying lucrative positions and doing no work. He abolished these positions and saved the Government by the abolition of them \$52,000 a year. I have in mind one instance of a gentleman from New Jersey that I hope to see go back into the Printing Office some time later on where he will do some work. He had a job that paid him \$1,000 a year, and the most substantial performance rendered by him for the Government was the signing of his pay warrant each month.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. GARNER). The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one-half minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. GOULDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey may be permitted to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman what particular employment this New Jersey individual was engaged in?

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Oh, I said to my friend that he had no employment over there at all.

Mr. MANN. Like most of the other New Jersey men here in the House?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I submit the gentleman from Washington can not reserve the right to object on a request of this kind indefinitely.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York that the gentleman from New Jersey may proceed for five minutes?

There was no objection.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, my friend from Illinois [Mr. MANN] sometimes says things that he does not mean, and he does not mean everything that he says, because when he is talking what he means he says that the New Jersey delegation renders good, faithful service for the \$7,500 a year that they get, and I am glad to say that my friend from Illinois renders \$15,000 worth of service a year to the people in his district.

Mr. MANN. Oh, the gentleman ought to make that \$100,000.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Yes.

Mr. DIES. Is it not true that the former Public Printer under the Republican administration was maintaining two passenger automobiles at public expense? And I want to ask my colleague from New Jersey if our present Public Printer has not dispensed with those useless and illegal luxuries?

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, my friend from Texas is always humorous, but I do not know whether the Public Printer has two automobiles or not, and I do not care. I hope he has. If he did not need them, he would not have them.

Mr. Chairman, the present Public Printer of the United States, when he took his oath of office, stated that so long as he remained in the Government service he would maintain in that institution over which he so ably presides honest union wages, and I want to say to my colleagues here this evening that the present Public Printer of the United States carries in his vest pocket a union-labor card, paid one year in advance.

Mr. BUTLER. Do not they give him any credit? [Laughter.]

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. He does not ask for credit.

Mr. BUTLER. He pays before he gets it?

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. He pays for his goods in advance, like all good, honest Jerseymen. Mr. Chairman, he has not only redeemed his promise to the country, but he has done more. He has earned from the committee in charge of this bill merited praise, and in order that they may give him a substantial proof of their commendation they have asked you this afternoon to vote him an increase of \$500 a year in his salary. Coming as I do from his home, knowing him from boyhood to manhood, seeing him advance from a call boy in the Observer office in the city of Hoboken to the highest position that any printer in America can hope to obtain, I ask this House this afternoon to go one step beyond that which the committee asks it to do, and instead of giving him \$500 a year increase grant him \$1,000 a year increase. In other words,

take one week's savings that this man has made for the Government and give it to him so that the other officials employed in the different branches of the Government may realize that when they work 8, 10, 12, 15 hours a day, when necessary, in order to bring about savings of this character, they may expect a like increase, and I hope the House will pass my amendment.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, the present Public Printer is a very efficient, genial, and attractive man. I do not know what actuated the Committee on Printing in recommending an increase in the compensation of the Public Printer, but I do not believe it was recommended because of the personality of the Public Printer. I assume it was because the Committee on Printing believed that the Public Printer should receive \$6,000 and not particularly because some individual at the present time occupies the position. I have moved as a substitute for the amendment of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KINKEAD] that the present salary of the Public Printer be inserted in the bill. I shall not press that amendment. I am not quite certain that the Committee on Printing is not correct, or that the man at the head of the Government Printing Office should not receive \$6,000, but I do believe he should not be paid any more. I placed in the Record the other day a statement showing the compensation of the heads of the various bureaus in the Government service. Here are the ones that are receiving \$6,000 a year:

Supervising Architect.
Comptroller of the Treasury.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue (\$6,500).
Engraving and Printing.
Surgeon General, Public Health Service.
Geological Survey.
Bureau of Mines.
Coast Survey.
Bureau of Fisheries.
Census Office.
Bureau of Standards.
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

This year the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had his salary increased to \$6,500 a year because of the great burdens placed upon him by the reason of the administration of the income-tax law. Those receiving \$5,000 a year or less are the following:

All bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. The salary of the Chief of the Weather Bureau was reduced for the fiscal year 1915 from \$6,000 to \$5,000.
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.
Civil Service Commissioners.
All assistant secretaries of executive departments.
Six auditors of the Treasury for the several departments.
Register of Treasury.
Superintendent of Life-Saving Service.
Chief of Secret Service.
Director of the Mint.
All assistant treasurers of the United States.
All superintendents of mints.
Solicitors of the various departments.
Commissioner of General Land Office.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Commissioner of Pensions.
Commissioner of Patents.
Commissioner of Education.
Four Assistant Postmasters General.
Director of Postal Savings.
Commissioner of Corporations.
Commissioner of Lighthouses.
Supervising Inspector General, Steamboat Inspection.
Commissioner of Navigation.
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.
Commissioner of Immigration.
Commissioner of Naturalization.
Chief of Children's Bureau.
Public Printer (\$5,500).
Librarian of Congress (\$6,500).

The Public Printer is receiving \$5,500 a year. If he be given \$6,000 a year, he will be given all that should be given to him. He receives not only his compensation, but he obtains, in addition, a status in the printing trade that could not be obtained by years of service outside. Personally, I am very fond of the Public Printer. I think he is to be congratulated upon his wonderful success in life.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZGERALD. But we can not fix the compensation of public officials upon the personality of the one holding the office and do justice to the people of the country. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask the gentleman from New York a question. It is being booted about the Chamber that the Public Printer has a couple of passenger automobiles which are not altogether in consonance with the laws of our country. I would ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations if that is true?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I do not think that should affect the question and the action of the House in determining what the compensation of the Public Printer should be. I would not

permit my personal friendship for a Public Printer to induce me to fix the compensation of the office in excess of what should be received, and I should hope that nobody would permit any prejudice or antipathy against an official or anything in connection with the conduct of his office to affect his judgment.

Mr. DIES. I would be very glad to know if the gentleman from New York does not feel if a public official has a couple of passenger automobiles with chauffeurs, which he can use and thereby relieve himself of a great deal of the expense which foolish humanity—

Mr. FITZGERALD. Oh, I do not think the Public Printer under the law is entitled to use any automobiles for personal use. I have no knowledge that he does. I think there is need for some conveyances in the Government Printing Office to conduct properly the business of the Government Printing Office. I believe the Joint Committee on Printing has taken up the question of the use of automobiles in the Government Printing Office, and I have no doubt they will eliminate abuse in their use if any exists.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I ask for just one minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks to continue for one minute. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The fixing of the compensation of the head of a great establishment of the Government should be done without regard to personal friendship or prejudices or other inclinations, but we should be influenced as to what should be done solely by the public interest. I believe that if the amount recommended by the Joint Committee on Printing, \$6,000, be fixed as the compensation of the head of the Government Printing Office, as compared with the compensation received by the heads of these other establishments, it could be justified. To raise it beyond \$6,000 could not be justified, and I do not think it should be increased.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, I am afraid the gentleman from New York did not catch the drift of my interrogatory. I would not vote against this increase because the Public Printer has a couple of passenger automobiles to which he is not entitled, but what I desired to find out was if that practice is being continued in that department. That is why I interrogated the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KINKEAD]. In response to a letter I addressed to the Auditor for the Treasury Department, he informed me the Public Printer had two passenger automobiles. Of course they are entirely useless without the use of public gasoline, and motor power without the guiding hand of a chauffeur would be dangerous, to say the least.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Let me suggest to the gentleman these automobiles manage to get along without gasoline; they are electric. [Laughter.]

Mr. DIES. Well, I did not know just what they were, but I know this, that I have searched the statutes of the United States carefully, and I found they were not authorized by law; that no vehicle except only for public use is authorized to the Public Printer; and when I found he was supporting two passenger automobiles I had hoped that my friend from New Jersey would be able to say that under the Democratic régime we had cast off these illegal garments and that now we transact the public business in a legal way. I had hoped that I was mistaken, and therefore I appealed in vain to the gentleman from New Jersey, who offered this amendment, to know if this illegal abstraction of public funds had not ceased under Democratic administration.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I will answer my friend from Texas by saying the Public Printer has done nothing illegal since he has been in office. I hope I have answered the gentleman's question.

Mr. DIES. Well, I will say to my friend from New Jersey that he is still maintaining two passenger automobiles at public expense, and that is illegal. I challenge the gentleman to find one particle of statute law in this country that justifies the Public Printer in having two passenger automobiles.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIES. Yes.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. What does he use the automobiles for?

Mr. DIES. What could he use two passenger automobiles for except to go to theaters and entertainments.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Now, my friend is wrong, and I know that he uses these cars in performing his duties as Public Printer.

Mr. DIES. I am a printer myself, and I know that if he wants to carry stationery about he would not want two passenger automobiles to carry it in. Now, if he has to transport

heavy products, such as paper and pasteboards, he should get a truck to carry them in.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIES. I will extend more courtesy to the gentleman by yielding than he extended to me.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. I yielded to the gentleman. I never refused to yield to the gentleman in my life.

Mr. DIES. I yield.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, I know that the gentleman from Texas does not want to be unfair to the Public Printer of the United States, and it is for that reason I want to say to him that the Public Printer does not use the car that is given to him for official purposes in his private capacity, but coming from the trains, going to trains, going to the different departments, coming to and fro to meet heads of committees he uses the automobile, but as for going to theaters and purposes of that kind he does not use it.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, I am awfully glad to know that the Public Printer can find public use for two passenger automobiles.

Mr. GOULDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for one observation?

Mr. DIES. I can not; I must refuse to yield. I had hoped he could use drays and trucks to greater advantage. I had supposed that the transportation of heavy stationery and printed matter could be more economically effected by the use of trucks and drays than upon the cushions of passenger automobiles with reference to which my friend speaks. I have no personal acquaintance with the Public Printer. I know that hundreds of passenger automobiles are being used in this city, according to the Auditor of the Treasury Department, in direct violation of the law.

They were being used under the Republican administration; they are now being used under the Democratic administration. What a pitiful and shameful thing it is that Senators of the United States and Representatives shaping the destiny of this Republic should walk and take their feet in their hands and trail through the departments when the heads of the departments, mere clerks, if you please, sport two or three passenger automobiles. I maintain that in deciding upon the question of raising his salary you ought to take into consideration the question that this governmental functionary probably earned only two or three thousand dollars a year before he began to suck the Washington public teat. I think you ought to know how much of the public money—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may be allowed to continue for five minutes.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Maybe he does not want to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. DONOVAN] asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas be allowed to proceed for five minutes more. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, so far as I know, the present Public Printer, hailing from the grand and glorious State of New Jersey, is entitled to all that he can get. But I was wondering, in the consideration of this proposition to raise his salary, if this item ought not to be taken into consideration. Having been a printer myself, having known something of print shops, I wondered what use the Public Printer could have, in the transaction of public business, with two passenger automobiles. I can understand, of course, that in paying his respects to Cabinet officers and their families and "crooking the pregnant hinges of the knee where thrift may follow fawning" he might use one, but I wondered how he could use two passenger automobiles in transacting this business of printing letterheads for Congressmen and in printing names for Congressmen on envelopes.

Certainly in all my poor and humble experience as a printer, getting out letterheads and getting out envelopes and pasteboard cards, and handing them around in wheelbarrows, I never dreamed that an humble servant in this Republic would demand, not one passenger automobile to hand them around, but two passenger automobiles.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington and Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey rose.

The CHAIRMAN. To whom does the gentleman from Texas yield?

Mr. DIES. To my distressed friend from New Jersey. [Laughter.]

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. I want to ask my good friend from Texas how many people there are in the town from which he comes?

Mr. DIES. I do not come from any town at all. I come from the country.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. I never had much feeling against the gentleman from Texas for his utterances this afternoon, and this fact clearly explains his opposition.

Mr. DIES. Ignorance, gentlemen, pure and simple.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Does the gentleman yield now?

Mr. DIES. I do not yield further just now. I lived where we put ink upon pasteboards, where we printed books and pamphlets. The heaviest freight that freight cars ever carried is paper made out of the wood of the spruce pine tree. I had supposed it took freight trains and oxen to draw this heavy burden, but, poor, ignorant, country fellow that I am, I find that it can be flitted over the city in automobiles and electric cars turned out for passenger purposes. How great the change has been since I was a poor printer! [Applause.]

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. The gentleman and myself have been members of the same trade. In my youthful days I worked on a newspaper, and I want to say to the gentleman from Texas that I have a keen sympathy with everything he has uttered here this afternoon. But I think if he would leave the country road in Texas and occasionally get up into New York or Boston he would gain a different impression. In Boston they pay the public printer \$4,000 a year. That is a little bit more than they pay the average printer in Texas. God knows that in Boston they are entitled to it. They have pleasures in Texas that men dream not of in the north country; so it is worth while to work for less wages in Texas than it is in this country. I want to say to my friend from Texas I am sure he does not want to do an injustice to the gentleman from New Jersey who is the present Public Printer.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] said that it did not make any difference, in increasing the salary of the Public Printer, whether he had two automobiles or not. I think it does make a difference, and I think the chairman of the committee should inform this House on this question. I know something of what it takes to run an automobile. Two automobiles will cost at least \$250 a month to run; and if the Public Printer has two automobiles which he is using for pleasure, and the Government paying for them, I think this House ought to get some figure as to cost of same.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I send to the Clerk's desk an article entitled "The verdict of civilization," from the Washington Post of Tuesday, August 11, and I ask that the Clerk may read it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the article.

The Clerk read as follows:

"THE VERDICT OF CIVILIZATION.

"Jean Jacques: War is the foulest fiend that ever vomited forth from the mouth of hell.

"Thomas Jefferson: I abhor war, and view it as the greatest scourge of mankind.

"Benjamin Franklin: There never was a good war or a bad peace.

"William Lloyd Garrison: My country is the world; my countrymen are all mankind.

"Napoleon Bonaparte: The more I study the world the more I am convinced of the inability of force to create anything durable.

"Paul on Mars Hill: God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth.

"Andrew Carnegie: We have abolished slavery from civilized countries—the owning of man by man. The next great step that the world can take is to abolish war—the killing of man by man.

"George Washington: My first wish is to see the whole world at peace and the inhabitants of it as one band of brothers, striving which should most contribute to the happiness of mankind.

"Abraham Lincoln: With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive * * * to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

"Emanuel Kant: The method by which States prosecute their rights can not under present conditions be a process of law, since no court exists having jurisdiction over them, but only war. But through war, even if it result in victory, the question of right is not decided.

"William Ellery Channing: The doctrine that violence, oppression, inhumanity is an essential element of society is so revolting that, did I believe it, I would say, Let society perish, let man and his works be swept away and the earth be abandoned to the brutes. Better that the globe should be tenanted by brutes than by brutalized men.

"Robert E. Lee: But what a cruel thing is war, to separate and destroy families and friends and mar the purest joy and happiness God has granted us in this world; to fill our hearts with hatred instead of love for our neighbors and to devastate the fair face of the beautiful world.

"Charles Dickens: There will be the full complement of backs broken in two, of arms twisted wholly off, of men impaled upon their bayonets, of legs smashed up like bits of firewood, of heads sliced open like apples, of other heads crunched into soft jelly by the iron hoofs of horses, of faces trampled out of all likeness to anything human. This is what skulks behind 'a splendid charge.' This is what follows, as a matter of course, when our fellows rode at them in style and cut them up famously.

"Baroness von Suttner: What is most astonishing, according to my way of looking at it, is that men should bring each other into such a state; that men who have seen such a sight should not sink down on their knees and swear a passionate oath to make war on war; that if they were princes they do not fling the sword away; or if they are in any position of power they do not from that moment devote their whole action in speech or writing, in thought, teaching, or business to this one end—lay down your arms.

"Victor Hugo: A day will come when the only battle field will be the market open to commerce and the mind opening to new ideas. A day will come when bullets and bombshells will be replaced by votes, by the universal suffrage of nations, by the venerable arbitration of a great sovereign senate, which will be to Europe what the Parliament is to England, what the Diet is to Germany, what the Legislative Assembly is to France. A day will come when a cannon will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and people will be astonished how such a thing could have been. A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, shall be seen placed in the presence of each other, extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean."

[Applause.]

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DONOVAN. Has not all debate on this particular amendment been exhausted?

The CHAIRMAN. Debate has been exhausted under the rule.

Mr. HAMILL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for just about three minutes on this section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey asks unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes.

Mr. BARNHART. Reserving the right to object, I will not object, Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will make it five minutes, in order that, if necessary, I may use two minutes.

Mr. HAMILL. Very well.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey modifies his request, and asks that he may proceed for five minutes, with the understanding that the gentleman from Indiana may occupy two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAMILL. Mr. Chairman, I came into the House just when the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] was discussing section 10, on page 12, of this bill. I had not intended to say a word upon the section, but I feel it is due to the Public Printer that I make a short statement in his behalf, in view of all that has been said regarding him.

The Public Printer is a man who stands high in his trade and business, and a man whose worth was well recognized in the community in which he lived, and whose elevation to the position of Public Printer was a just recognition of his capabilities.

If he is using two automobiles, I am sure he is not doing so for any purpose other than a proper one. He is deeply interested in his work and has made a magnificent record in the position he occupies. His merit and ability is universally recognized by all those who know him.

If \$6,000 is put into this bill to compensate him annually for his services, I am well satisfied that he is entitled to and is worth every single penny of it.

It is always an easy way to obtain the plaudits of those who do not stop to think to make an appeal to democracy in the sense of employing for public use either an insufficient number of vehicles or vehicles which have long since outlived their usefulness and ought to be discarded. This course, however, is not democratic, because democracy is progressive. I believe in democracy, but it must be twentieth century democracy, not the democracy of two centuries ago. If two automobiles are required by the Public Printer, I am sure that he has use

for them, and it is no answer to the justice of the demand for anyone to talk about what we did 100 years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART] is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, there are two amendments to the section pending, one providing for an increase in the salary of the Public Printer over the \$6,000 recommendation of the committee to \$8,500, and the other providing a reduction to \$5,500. The committee took all these matters into consideration.

There are many things that might be said as to why the salary should be fixed at \$6,000. One is that the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who has somewhat similar responsibilities, although he must employ a higher class of mechanics in his department, is paid \$6,000 a year.

I need not add anything to what I have already said, Mr. Chairman, concerning the apparent proficiency of the present Public Printer. I believe that he has started on a line of economy for the Government which will be fully appreciated by all of us. I believe that the Public Printer is worth \$6,000 a year, because if he is the kind of Public Printer that he ought to be, he ought to be worth at least what the heads of other departments are.

I trust, Mr. Chairman, that the amendments may be voted down, and that the judgment of the committee may stand.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] asks unanimous consent to withdraw his substitute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend by striking out the last word of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] is recognized.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I think very likely the Public Printer may properly be entitled to a salary of \$6,000. But I notice quite a tendency on the part of this Democratic House to increase salaries of any of the pet officials, and I suspect that the Public Printer coming from New Jersey, being a very strong partisan, running his office on the principle of taking care of Democrats, giving them promotions and reducing Republicans wherever it is possible, will appeal to our Democratic friends so that he will get his \$500 extra, besides his two personal automobiles.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say—

Mr. MANN. I do not yield to the gentleman. He interrupts everybody else, and I would like him to keep quiet for a few minutes.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. But the gentleman—

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois declines to yield.

Mr. MANN. We had quite a discussion relating to the Public Printer's automobiles when the appropriation bill was before the House, and at that time numerous Members of the House stated that they knew from personal observation that the Public Printer was using his automobile for personal purposes—for theaters, for party calls, for parties, for dinners, and so forth. Well, if he does not do that he is very foolish. If he has a personal automobile and does not use it, that is an extravagance without any excuse whatever. If we give him an automobile and he does use it, that is a reason for not paying him an exorbitantly high salary. But to buy an automobile for a man and then not let him use it at all is silly beyond conception. He does not need this new electric machine for the purpose of doing the business of the Government Printing Office. So far as I am concerned, he has my best wishes for the use of the automobile. I think if he has one he can afford to use it.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Now, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. Yield for what?

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. For the purpose of correcting the gentleman's statement.

Mr. MANN. No. I do not yield for the gentleman to make a lot more incorrect statements.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois declines to yield.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from New Jersey a while ago told how the Public Printer was saving a thousand dollars a week; and yet I find from an examination of the appropriation bills that while he is saving the money he gets more to spend. My idea of a man saving money is to cut off from the amount that he spends. But every time the Public Printer says he

saves money he asks for more. Like a good many other public officials in the Government, he says he saves money by cutting out a job here and a job there and then adds other jobs drawing the same pay. They say nothing about that.

Take the Public Printer: A short time ago he had a private secretary. Well, we cut it out in order to create a chief clerk, and a short time before that he had a chief clerk, and we cut that out in order to get a purchasing agent. Then when they wanted a purchasing agent they said they did not need the chief clerk. Then afterwards, when they came along and wanted the chief clerk restored, they said they did not need a private secretary. So, we gave at first a purchasing agent to take the place of the chief clerk. Afterwards we gave them a chief clerk to take the place of the private secretary, but now the present Public Printer has all three. That is economy for you! It may be economy when they cut off the chief clerk and put on a purchasing agent. It may be still further economy when they cut off a private secretary and put in a chief clerk. It is still more economy when they do away with some other office, but still they have all three. We make an appropriation for one purpose. They say they can do without the appropriation for that purpose for next year. Talk about economy! They get a lump-sum appropriation and then proceed to spend twice as much for the same purpose as before.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for one minute in which to make a brief statement regarding the use by the Public Printer of those automobiles.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KINKEAD] asks unanimous consent to proceed for one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I did not know, when the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] asked me, to what use the Public Printer put these cars. I sent over to the chief statistician of the Public Printer, and I find that one of the electric automobiles is used exclusively for official use for delivery purposes, conveying money from the Treasury, and for ambulance purposes, and I call the attention of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] to this fact, that the other is used by the Public Printer for official calls for himself, and for no other purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words, if that is in order.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART] asks unanimous consent that all debate on this section and amendments thereto close in five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HOWARD] is recognized.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Chairman, I am the author of this amendment to curtail the use of electric automobiles by the Public Printer. I did not know what effect my amendment had. It passed the House when the sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration here, and that amendment specifically stated that the Public Printer was to use these cars for no other purposes than the delivery of printing and printed matter from that office, and in view of the expressed will of the Congress I presume he has desisted from the use of these luxurious cars. In effect the amendment was that he could not use them for personal purposes at all. Now, I did not have any objection to a gentleman who had gotten the union scale of wages in New Jersey, in the great city of Hoboken, to wit, \$26 a week, coming down here and having the use of a cheap automobile; but it seems that under the Democratic economy of the Government Printing Office the present Public Printer was a little bit immodest, in that it took two automobiles to satisfy him. Since this matter was up I have investigated, and I know what these two Rauch & Lang cars cost that he has got down there. I know what they cost in upkeep to the Government, and I do not care what the Public Printer states about it, I am in a position to say that this new car is not used solely for official purposes.

Now, gentlemen, here is the truth about this thing. We want to cut the wings of these little bureaucratic officers. They have too much power now.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. You will get your wings clipped.

Mr. HOWARD. The Public Printer has got too much power. As was said by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART] the other day, he is the only man in the country who has the power to take a sum of money and use it as he sees fit, and it is time to stop it. He is no great big "bear cat" in politics, that he should have special privileges that nobody else has. Even if he did come from the great city of Hoboken, N. Y., and if he was a union printer at \$26 a week before he got this job, why should he have two automobiles?

Mr. METZ. Mr. Chairman, Hoboken is in New Jersey. We do not stand for Hoboken in New Jersey. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOWARD. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I meant to say New Jersey.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Now will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOWARD. I yield to the gentleman with pleasure.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. I want to state to my good friend from New York that his State would be peculiarly and happily blessed if it had Hoboken in it, instead of some sections that it now has. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Chairman, after my good friend from New Jersey has defended his own State, I want to add this: I do not know what this man is doing with these automobiles, and I do not care what he is doing with them; but I lay it down here as a bald-headed proposition that no officer of this character has any right to appropriate the people's money for two electric automobiles that cost over \$4,000 apiece. In fairness to the Public Printer, I may add that he is not the only public official that is abusing the confidence of a Democratic Congress. The War Department is shamefully, if not wantonly and willfully, using money appropriated by the people for useful purposes to put on "society stunts" and make a show of what it is to be a commissioned officer in the Army with a swivel-chair assignment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired, and the question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey.

The question being taken, the Chairman announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Chairman, I demand a division.

The committee divided; and there were—yeas 11, noes 47.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I submit that there is no quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and twenty-two gentlemen present—a quorum.

Mr. KINKEAD of New Jersey. I ask for tellers on the amendment.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Chairman, tellers are not allowable.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman does not ask for tellers on the count for a quorum. He asks for tellers on the amendment.

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that it is too late.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks the point of order is not well taken. The Chair overrules the point of order. Those who are in favor of taking this vote by tellers will rise and stand until they are counted. [After counting.] Eleven gentlemen, not a sufficient number, and tellers are refused. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 10. PAR. 3. It shall be the duty of the Public Printer to take general charge of and manage the Government Printing Office; to take charge of all matter transmitted to the Government Printing Office for printing, binding, or any other work authorized to be done under his supervision; to keep an account thereof in the order received; to cause such work to be promptly executed and delivered to the officer authorized to receive and receipt for the same; and the Public Printer shall charge himself with, and be accountable for, all machinery, equipment, material, and supplies of the Government Printing Office, and shall make and keep up to date a complete classified inventory of all machinery, equipment, material, and supplies belonging to the Government in his charge; and he is hereby authorized to order such printing and binding done as in his discretion may be required for the proper administration of his office.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I offer two amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 13, line 15, after the word "as," strike out the words "in his discretion."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 13, line 16, after the word "office," insert "but the expenditures for such printing and binding shall not exceed the amount which shall be allotted annually therefor."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 11. There shall be a Deputy Public Printer in the Government Printing Office, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum. The Deputy Public Printer shall, under the direction of the Public Printer, act as the fiscal agent for the Government Printing Office, except as otherwise provided by law, and exercise general supervision over its receipts, disbursements, accounts, inspection, stores, buildings, and equipment. He shall also perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Public Printer. The Deputy Public Printer shall give a bond in the sum of \$50,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I should like to inquire of the chairman of the committee whether it is not a fact that the Deputy Public Printer at the present time is receiving a salary of \$4,500?

Mr. BARNHART. He is.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is his work of such an unsatisfactory character that the committee thought it advisable to reduce his salary \$500?

Mr. BARNHART. No; not that. He is very efficient in his place; but the committee decided that he was receiving a salary in excess of others occupying somewhat similar positions in the office, and that \$4,000 would be a very fair salary. The fact of the matter is his salary has been increased rapidly in the recent past, something like \$2,100. There have been two increases of the salary of the Deputy Public Printer within three years.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman give the information, because that which I have is different from what the gentleman states as to his increase of salary.

Mr. BARNHART. In 1908 the salary was increased from \$2,400 to \$3,600, and the next year it was increased to \$4,500. So that in two years the increase was from \$2,400 to \$4,500.

Mr. STAFFORD. It has remained at \$4,500 since 1909?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. As to the other salaries the gentleman refers to and which he says makes this salary disproportionate, I want to ask whether the other officials are required to furnish a bond of \$50,000?

Mr. BARNHART. Some of them, if not all of them.

Mr. STAFFORD. A bond of \$50,000?

Mr. BARNHART. No; not \$50,000.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the pro forma amendment and will offer another amendment, to strike out \$4,000 and insert \$4,500.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 13, line 20, strike out "\$4,000" and insert "\$4,500."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I am not acquainted with the gentleman who holds the position of Deputy Public Printer, but I am informed, and reliably informed, that he has a most excellent record in connection with the charge of that office in the printing establishment; that during all the years when there were charges, criminations, and recriminations as to peculations in the management of that office this faithful official remained true to his position, and not one scintilla of questionable dealings could be urged against him. The committee, years back, recognizing his faithful work, raised his salary from \$3,600 to \$4,500, and it has remained at that amount for more than five years.

In the allocation of salaries you must consider the personnel of the incumbents. If this were a new establishment and you were about to provide new officials, it might be advisable to provide \$4,000 for this official. But here is the committee raising deliberately the salary of the Public Printer from \$5,500 to \$6,000, and yet it seeks to reduce the salary of this most efficient official from \$4,500 to \$4,000. I wish to point out to the committee that the Deputy Public Printer is obliged to give the same amount of bond—\$50,000—as does the Public Printer, and it is not at the expense of the Government, but at his own expense. If the charge is true that has been made about the Public Printer, that he is engaged in sight-seeing on occasions with the aid of two automobiles—of which I have no knowledge, but the charge has been made by the gentleman from Georgia—then the man left in charge is the Deputy Public Printer.

This man has this excellent record—and, as I say, I am not acquainted with him, except with his work—and I think it ill becomes Congress or this committee to recommend the reduction of his salary from \$4,500 to \$4,000.

Mr. GOULDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. Certainly.

Mr. GOULDEN. I want to ask the gentleman how long this Deputy Public Printer has occupied the office.

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, he has grown up in the service, occupied it many years, and Congress, recognizing the faithful character of his work and his ability, raised the salary from \$2,400 to \$3,000, and in 1909 raised it to \$4,500. I say it is no time to begin cheeseparing as to this worthy official.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, the committee after long consideration, taking into account the duties that have been performed by the various assistants to the Public Printer, has made a slight revision in the salaries of these assistants. There are two increases in salary in the bill—one of \$500 to the Public Printer, and the other of \$400 to the medical officer. There are three reductions, \$500 from the salary of the Deputy Public Printer, \$600 from the purchasing agent, and \$800 from the assistant superintendent of work. That makes a total saving of \$800 a year.

Now, a word in behalf of the very efficient Deputy Public Printer. I want to approve what the chairman of the appropriation committee, the gentleman from New York, Mr. FITZGERALD, said in a statement on the floor a while ago, and that is that these matters are not personal. The present Deputy Public Printer is a very efficient and capable man. He has been long in the service; he has been faithful. His salary was increased largely on account of the fact that the President was some years ago so unfortunate in securing Public Printers at one time, having four changes within one year, and they had to have somebody that they could depend upon. So they wisely depended on the deputy and increased his salary accordingly.

Mr. Chairman, the assistant to the director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, a very efficient man and a very high-class man, who in the very nature of things must be a first-class mechanic, has a salary of \$3,500. The committee thought that \$4,000 was an ample compensation for the Deputy Public Printer, for the reason that he must come up from the ranks in the office and must be under civil service. Therefore, taking a man out of the civil service in the Government Printing Office who may be earning \$1,200 to \$1,800 and promoting him to \$4,000 the committee feels is ample, and I trust the amendment will not prevail.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. STAFFORD and Mr. BUTLER) there were—11 ayes, 28 noes.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 15. There shall be appointed by the Public Printer a disbursing clerk, who shall receive a salary of \$2,500 per annum. He shall give a bond to the United States for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office in such amount as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury and with sureties to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and he shall from time to time renew, strengthen, or increase his official bond as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. The disbursing clerk shall, as provided by law, be charged with the receipt, disbursement, transferring, and safekeeping of all moneys for the Government Printing Office, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Public Printer and as may be enjoined by law upon the disbursing clerks of the several executive departments.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Here is a measure that pertains to the Public Printing Office, something that costs the Government several million dollars, and our great State of Pennsylvania, with many, many Members of this House, only has a representation of one on the floor, the gentleman from the fifth district. I am going to make the point of no quorum and see if we can not get some of the Pennsylvanians here to attend to business.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut makes the point of no quorum, and the Chair will count. [After counting.] Sixty-five gentlemen present—not a quorum, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Adair	Cantrill	Esch	Hayes
Aiken	Carew	Estopinal	Hensley
Ainey	Carlin	Fairchild	Hill
Ansberry	Carr	Faison	Hinds
Anthony	Chandler	Fess	Hoxworth
Aswell	Church	Finley	Hull
Austin	Clancy	Fowler	Johnson, Utah
Bartholdt	Collier	French	Jones
Bartlett	Covington	George	Kelley, Mich.
Beall, Tex.	Crisp	Gerry	Kent
Bell, Ga.	Crosser	Gordon	Kindel
Brodbeck	Decker	Graham, Ill.	Kinkaid, Nebr.
Brown, W. Va.	Dent	Graham, Pa.	Knowland, J. R.
Browne, Wis.	Dies	Griest	Korby
Browning	Dixon	Guernsey	Lazaro
Brumbaugh	Doelling	Hardwick	L'Eglise
Byrnes, S. C.	Eagle	Harris	Lenroot
Calder	Elder	Hart	Levy

Lewis, Pa.	O'Shaunessy	Saunders	Vare
Lindquist	Palmer	Shackleford	Vaughan
Loft	Peters	Small	Walker
McGillheuddy	Platt	Smith, Md.	Wallin
McKenzie	Porter	Smith, N. Y.	Watkins
Mahan	Post	Greenerson	Webb
Manahan	Powers	Stevens, N. H.	Whitacre
Martin	Ragsdale	Stout	Wilson, N. Y.
Merritt	Rainey	Switzer	Woodruff
Mott	Riordan	Treadway	
Murdock	Sabath	Underhill	

The committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PAGE of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that the committee finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called; that 316 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he handed in a list of the absentees.

The committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for half a minute, to make a statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to address the committee for one-half minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Chairman, there have been so many inquiries from the colleagues of one of our distinguished and well-beloved Members of the House as to the outcome of a very interesting State convention that is being held in the State of Georgia, that I take great pleasure in announcing to the friends and colleagues of the Hon. THOMAS W. HARDWICK, of Georgia, that he has just been nominated to the United States Senate. [Applause.]

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 16. There shall be appointed by the Public Printer a chief clerk, who shall also act as appointment clerk, at \$2,500 per annum; an accountant, at \$2,500 per annum; a superintendent of buildings and equipment, who shall possess a practical knowledge of mechanical, civil, and electrical engineering, at \$3,000 per annum; a medical and sanitary officer, at \$3,000 per annum; an assistant superintendent of work and foreman of printing, who shall be a practical printer, at \$2,500 per annum; an assistant superintendent of work in charge of night work, who shall be a practical printer, at \$2,500 per annum; a foreman of binding, who shall be a practical bookbinder, at \$2,500 per annum; a foreman of presswork, who shall be a practical pressman, at \$2,500 per annum; and a storekeeper, at \$2,500 per annum; all of whom shall, as provided by law, perform the duties ordinarily attached to their respective positions and such other duties as this act or the Public Printer may require of them.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I notice in this item the committee has recommended an increase in the salary of the medical and sanitary officer from \$2,600 to \$3,000. The salary of that particular officer was increased a couple of years ago from \$2,500 to \$2,600. I wish to inquire the reason for the present increase, and whether there have been any additional increases of salaries in the other items referred to in this paragraph?

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, there are two increases of salary in this particular part of the bill, the one that we have just added to the salary of the Government Printer, of \$500 a year, and this proposed \$400 a year to the medical officer.

Mr. STAFFORD. Have there been any additional positions created in this item?

Mr. BARNHART. None.

Mr. STAFFORD. What was the purpose of raising the salary of this medical officer from \$2,600 to \$3,000?

Mr. BARNHART. Because the medical officer is really one of the most important factors in the efficiency of that great establishment. There are more than 4,000 people employed in the Public Printing Office. They have an emergency hospital there. If a man is injured, they have a competent surgeon on hand all of the time, day and night, to take charge of the injury. If anyone becomes temporarily ill, he is taken to the emergency hospital and treated, and probably is able to go back to his work in a little while, with great saving of time to the Government. The assistant surgeons in the Army that have charge of the health in other departments of the Government are receiving salaries of, I think, \$3,300 a year. This man has more people under his care than they; they are very much more liable to injury than in any other department; and inasmuch as we have and here need a most efficient combined physician, surgeon, and sanitarian, he ought to be paid a salary of \$3,000 a year.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I quite agree that a high-grade medical man who has to perform the work outlined by the chairman should receive a good salary, and \$3,000 is none too much. I am very much pleased to learn that the Government Printing Office is equipped like modern industrial establishments are with up-to-date hospital appointments, where in case of injury to any of the employees they can be taken immediately to the adjunct hospital of the establishment and given first-class treatment. I certainly approve of the recommended increase in the salary of this medical officer.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.
The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 17. The Public Printer shall, with the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing, appoint a CONGRESSIONAL RECORD clerk at the Capitol, who shall receive a salary of \$2,500 per annum, and shall under the direction of the Public Printer, have charge of the sale of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and other Government publications at the Capitol, receive orders and collect from the Vice President, Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners for printing and binding for which payment is required under the provisions of this act, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Public Printer.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman, I would ask the chairman of the committee a question in respect to this item. Is this the same officer who is now employed by the Public Printer?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. BORLAND. The compensation is the same that he now receives?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. BORLAND. And there is no change in it?

Mr. BARNHART. None.

Mr. BORLAND. No change in the duties?

Mr. BARNHART. No.

Mr. BORLAND. Is it expected that he will maintain his office, as at present, in the Capitol?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. BORLAND. For the convenience of the Members?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes. There is nothing in the section contemplating any change. The committee, from its investigations, found this to be one of the most efficient and satisfactory features of the printing service.

Mr. BORLAND. I think so.

Mr. BARNHART. And was entirely satisfied to let him continue right along.

Mr. BORLAND. I think it has been a very efficient and convenient branch of that service.

Mr. FITZGERALD. This is the position occupied by Andy Smith; he is in the classified service to-day.

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Does this affect his status?

Mr. BARNHART. It does not. I will say, Mr. Chairman, we have information here from the chairman of the Civil Service Commission, who says that it does not.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The committee has no power, I understand, to affect his status?

Mr. BARNHART. None whatever. I might say that the language of the letter says:

The language used in the bill would not necessarily remove the position from the classified service, although it is recognized that such removal might be accomplished—

That is, the removal of one man—might be accomplished, in effect, by the refusal of the joint committee to approve the selection made by the Public Printer of a person in the classified service or of a person on a register of eligibles.

Mr. FITZGERALD. That is true. There is a dual relation here. In the first place, the Public Printer is responsible for the money which this man collects, and I suppose the two Houses of Congress necessarily—

Mr. BARNHART. They are of course entitled to have an efficient and accommodating man.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

Mr. TEN EYCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, I do not desire to use my time in a discussion of this bill, but in reference to the river and harbor bill.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, we are proceeding under the five-minute rule, are we not?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts insist on his point of order?

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York may proceed for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York may proceed for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. TEN EYCK. Mr. Chairman, it is the desire of all Members of Congress and the people of the country to do something which will overcome the financial and commercial stagnation caused by the deplorable European war, and one of the things which we have unanimously agreed upon to accomplish is the building up of a merchant marine.

What is more essential to a merchant marine than good harbors, good docks, and inland waterway connection? England and Germany have proved it, and now it is up to us to take advantage of their experience and continue our policy of improving the harbors, docks, rivers, and canals. All of the projects in the river and harbor act now before the Senate are essential to the general scheme, some are more important than

others, some are more important to one locality than to another, but as we all depend on each other, so do the various projects depend on each other and to the general prosperity of the country.

I regret to note in one of the Albany papers that the Army engineers say that there is no money available to continue the work on the Hudson River and the dam at Troy. Three hundred men have already been laid off, and I prophesy within the next two weeks the entire work will be shut down, to the detriment of nearly every citizen of these United States.

I now appeal to my colleagues to render such assistance as they can in behalf of this just measure.

As the Representative of the twenty-eighth congressional district, which constitutes the capital district of the State of New York and contains the terminals of the Barge and Lake Champlain Canals, which my State has constructed entirely at its own expense and on which it has expended approximately a hundred million of dollars not only for the benefit of the people of the State of New York but for the benefit of the people throughout the United States, I wish to bring to the attention of the House a great injustice which the Federal Government is perpetrating against the people of my State as well as the people throughout the entire country.

New York State has undertaken and practically accomplished, without aid from any outside source, the building of a canal system which includes the Barge, Oswego, and Lake Champlain Canals. When completed these canals will have a depth of 12 feet and will connect Lake Champlain, Buffalo, Oswego, Albany, and Troy with the Atlantic Ocean via the Hudson River, and will constitute a system of canals over 400 miles long, with all necessary facilities for the loading and unloading and exchange of merchandise, and will cost approximately one-half as much as the Panama Canal.

Due to the Hudson River being a navigable stream the United States Government has jurisdiction over its waters from the Atlantic Ocean to the terminal of the Barge and Lake Champlain Canals, which is located at the dam at Troy, and on account of this control of these waters it is incumbent upon the Federal Government to deepen the channel in the Hudson River to the same depth as the Barge Canal which the Government practically signified as their intention to do and agreed to do when they authorized in the rivers and harbors bill of 1910 the expenditure of five millions of money to accomplish this work in conjunction with the work that the State of New York had underway. The present river and harbor bill contains an item appropriating \$750,000 to carry on the Government work now under way, which is the dredging of the channel at various points between the cities of Hudson and Troy to a 12-foot depth, and completion of the construction of the lock and dam located at Troy.

What would the people of the United States have said if Congress had refused to appropriate the necessary money to have completed the Panama Canal? What would the people of the United States have said if Congress had been dilatory in appropriating money so as to have caused the work on the Panama Canal to have been abandoned temporarily? What will the people of the United States say if we allow the great work on the Hudson River project to lapse when in so doing you will have bottled up the great canal system of New York State? You will have caused to lie idle this project which is equally as great and as important to the business of the country as the Panama Canal, when the amount we ask you to appropriate and appropriate at once does not equal a million dollars. It is less than one-half of 1 per cent of the entire amount which the State of New York will have expended when the canal system is completed.

New York State is not selfish in asking for this money. This project, in conjunction with our canal system, is of the utmost importance directly with every citizen of every State which borders on the Great Lakes, the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific Ocean, which are as follows: Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, together with the Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, and our other possessions, and besides this, every State which has water communication with any branch of this system is either directly or indirectly interested; with all the other States which are connected by water transportation facilities with the Great Lakes, Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific Ocean. Eighty per cent of the population of this country is directly interested in this project, and they pay 90 per cent of the revenue which runs this country.

The great producing country of the Middle West and the Northwest and the great consuming population of the East are vitally interested in this waterway, as the high cost of living is the most important issue before us at the present time, and surely lowering the transportation is the most important item in the cost of foodstuffs. Therefore, it is incumbent upon us to facilitate the completion of this work at the earliest date possible, as this not only cheapens the products which are carried by water, but also is a great factor in lowering of the railroad rates not only with the lines which parallel it, but with all other competing lines running from the harvest fields of the West to the consuming public of the East.

It has been estimated by competent authorities that over 15,000,000 tons of freight yearly will pass through the Hudson River upon the completion of the Barge Canal and the completion of the Hudson River channel to 12 feet. It is hardly necessary for me to call to your attention the fact that freight from Chicago will be shipped by water through the Great Lakes, the Barge Canal, the Atlantic Ocean, the Panama Canal, and the Pacific Ocean to San Francisco from \$1 to \$2 a ton cheaper than by rail across the Rocky Mountains.

We are the representatives of the people of the United States, and should make it our paramount interest to cheapen the cost of both our natural and our manufactured products to the consumer. The merchandise of the Pacific Ocean, both from the Orient, North and Central America, and the west coast of North America, should be brought into close touch with our Atlantic coast. I am going to give you a list of articles which will be shipped from the Pacific coast and South America to the capital district to be redistributed throughout the Middle West and the States which border on Lake Champlain and the Great Lakes, whereby you will cheapen the cost materially to the consuming public in these localities:

Lumber; asphaltum; coal; oil in tank boats; guano for fertilizer; railroad ties from Japan; packet cargoes, loaded at San Francisco, including freight from Alaska, British Columbia, China, Hawaii, Philippines, west coast of Mexico, and South America; intracoastal freight from Canada; and cotton, wool, and lumber from the Southern States. The boats returning will be loaded with cargoes from Canada, the northern New England States, via the Lake Champlain Canal, and from the Great Lakes and Middle West, to reload all vessels docking in the capital district with the following articles: Cotton goods and clothing, boots and shoes, iron from the Great Lakes and Champlain districts, grain and apples from the Middle West, flour from western mills, starch from Iowa, cement from the capital district, agricultural implements, electrical appliances, stoves, automobiles, locomotives, steel, and other manufactured articles from the States of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin; salt, gypsum, molding sand, condensed milk, bicycles, books, steel bridges, canned goods, castings, copper ingots, drugs, chemicals, furniture, minerals from our mines, oats and hay, all classes of manufactured iron products, railway cars, and food products from the great West.

All of the articles which I have mentioned are being produced, and are now being exchanged by a number of different combinations of transportation companies, which seems to be the most expedient at the time of shipment. This freight from necessity will finally, upon the completion of the Barge Canal, cease to be built at the terminal of the Panama Canal a great city for the barter and exchange and the redistribution of the products of the East with the West. At the most northern part of your intracoastal system a new seaport town will grow up from necessity, and it will be located at the navigable head of the Hudson River, where the goods of the Orient will be exchanged for the food products of our Northern, Middle, and Western States, much to the benefit of the producing and consuming population of the East and Middle West. The same way in which the capital district thrives so will the numerous other towns, cities, and hamlets thrive which are located along the banks of the canals which form the intracoastal system.

Estimates show that there will be at least 15,000,000 tons yearly, in addition to the present traffic, when the New York State canal system is completed. If barges carry only 1,000 tons each, the commerce of the upper Hudson would require the passage of approximately 1,800 barge loads a month, 425 a week, or 60 a day. The lock which the Government has now under construction has the capacity of 216 boats of this size in a day, providing for three lockages an hour.

When one realizes what it means to the business interests of the country in putting in operation the Panama Canal, it will give you some idea of the importance of the opening of the Barge Canal and what it means to the business interests of the country when it is open for navigation. It will carry more freight, at least for the first few years, than the Panama Canal. This great

system, however, has an additional advantage over the Panama Canal. It is in direct competition with the railroads, and the reduction of railway freight rates will be immeasurable, all of which will be beneficial to the consuming public. There is a corporation incorporated for the building of barges to be used between Buffalo and New York which has under contemplation the expenditure of several millions of dollars to complete a fleet and a shipyard to take care of this freight traffic; and with all this we, the representatives of the people of the country, are hesitating in relation to a small expenditure to complete a link in the chain, which link, if not complete, will retard the usefulness of this great undertaking for at least a year or more.

The engineers in charge of the work advise that the upper end of the great 450-foot lock system at Troy is not completed, and because of the construction of the cofferdam conditions are now such that the work could be rushed at a rate not previously practicable. A second cofferdam has been built and a great excavation made on the west shore of the river for the west half of the dam, and any temporary delay of the work at this time means that much of this expensive labor will be for naught unless spring freshets change their habits and fail to bring down a flood that will fill in thousands of cubic yards of this excavation. In fact, the work on the lock was curtailed and the men put to work on the west side of the river, so that if the work has to be stopped the cofferdam might be in the best possible shape to resist the spring floods.

I am told by reliable authorities that men are now being laid off on the work, that practically all the dredging has been stopped so that the work on the dam and lock might be continued for a little longer time, but that all the work will have to be stopped within the next two weeks, which will mean a loss of several hundred thousand dollars to the United States Government and an approximate loss of three or four million dollars to the State of New York, or one year's interest charges on their investment, as it will mean that the opening of the canal will have to be put off for one more year. This does not include, however, the great loss of money to the great shipping interests and to the producers and the consumers of this country, which I have no hesitancy in saying will at least amount to more than \$10,000,000. This estimate is exceedingly low, for if we should average only \$1 per ton on 15,000,000 tons of freight, we would have saved to the people of this country \$19,000,000 yearly.

I wish you to keep in mind that the money that we are asking for is less than one-half of 1 per cent of the amount that New York State will have spent upon the completion of this work. Everyone interested in water transportation, everyone interested in the intracoastal waterway system, everyone interested in the improvement of their harbors, everyone interested in the improvement and protection against floods, should join together in one joint effort to secure the passage of a bill which contains items of so much importance to the water traffic of the Great Lakes, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and their feeders.

In closing I make an appeal to all you Congressmen of the thirty odd States which are interested in this project, who represent more than 80,000,000 people, who live adjacent to the world's greatest coastwise waterways system, to pull together on your oars with a true stroke over the course of waterway improvements so that the greatest good may come to the greatest number of people in this country of ours through the reduction of the cost of the necessities of life. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will read.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer a committee amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Page 17, line 9, after the word "accordance" strike out the word "therewith" and insert the word "herewith."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, I do not understand whether this paragraph undertakes to create an assistant attorney general for the Public Printer's office in accordance with the plan in the other departments. As the Congress well knows, it is the present system that there is an Assistant Attorney General appointed by the Attorney General to each of the 10 executive departments. These Assistant Attorneys General receive \$5,000 per annum. This paragraph would seem to require that the Attorney General designate an attorney in his office, possibly and probably one of the Assistant Attorneys General, to act for the Public Printer.

That would probably require the addition at least of one man in the Attorney General's office and in the long run might result in exactly the same thing as though an Assistant Attorney General were created for this department as there is created for the other departments.

If the Public Printer does not have enough legal business to engage the attention of an assistant attorney general it seems to me there is little need of this kind of a provision, but if he has enough legal business to engage the attention of an assistant attorney general that would mean the exclusive services of one man, which would displace one man in the Attorney General's office. Now, it seems to me if that is the case there is not any showing here as to the legal business that the Public Printer has or is likely to have. If that is the case it seems to me what we ought to specify that he is an assistant attorney general to that department. It does not seem to me that there can be sufficient legal business in the Government Printing Office to engage the services of a \$5,000 man, the same as the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior, and yet that is all we pay for the assistant attorneys general in those departments. It does not seem to me to be possible that there is sufficient legal business to engage exclusively the services of an assistant attorney general. The present Attorney General has intimated his opinion several times that this system of assistant attorneys general for the departments is a mistake. He says those men are nominally appointed by him and nominally accountable to him, but they constitute no part of his force whatever and that they ought to be removed from his jurisdiction. He made that recommendation to the Committee on Appropriations at least twice, to my knowledge. They are charged against him in the appropriations. He has specifically asked the Committee on Appropriations to take them out of his jurisdiction, and, if they were necessary to the departments in which they serve, that they be appointed like other officers of those departments, and not credited to the Attorney General's Department at all. And it does seem to me, without some sufficient showing otherwise, we could get along without this assistant attorney general in the Government Printing Office, and if one is appointed there at all he ought to be appointed as other employees are appointed in that department.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this provision is to simplify the present condition. There is but occasional need for a legal adviser in the Government Printing Office, but whenever the Public Printer now has any case arising, it makes no difference how trivial, he must go to the President for authority to get some one detailed with whom he can confer. This merely provides that the Attorney General—and it is approved by a former Attorney General that this would be the simple method of doing it—that the Attorney General shall designate some one of the assistants in that department—and there are many of them down there that are not occupied all the time—to advise the Public Printer, that he might go directly to him, without annoying the President, and also encountering delay many times incident to the present process of reaching a legal adviser. I might say that there is little probability of extensive service of a legal adviser to the Government Printing Office. I believe one or two lawsuits have been instituted there in the last 10 years. The Public Printer merely asked that this be done in this way to simplify matters. There would be no increase of salary, because it does not provide and it is not so intended that the Public Printer shall call upon the Attorney General to detail him a man, as he would have only occasional use for him. The Public Printer merely needs a legal adviser to adjust matters that may arise as to making and enforcing contracts, and so forth.

Mr. BORLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARNHART. Just a moment further. Our advice on this from an Attorney General says:

I beg to say that I see no reason why such a provision should not be embodied in the law, and I believe it would tend to greater uniformity in the interpretation and administration of the law to have the legal affairs of a great Government establishment like the Printing Office correlated to the general law department of the Government in the manner in which this provision would accomplish if enacted into law.

Mr. BORLAND. Who is that from?

Mr. BARNHART. It is from former Attorney General Wickersham.

Mr. BORLAND. You are reading from the opinion of Attorney General Wickersham on this particular point?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. BORLAND. Is there any expression of opinion from Attorney General McReynolds or the present Attorney General, Mr. Gregory?

Mr. BARNHART. I will say that this bill was submitted to all the heads of departments, and they made no criticism of this feature of it.

Mr. BORLAND. Let me ask the gentleman, further, has he had any communication with the Attorney General or his office that this work can be done without any increase of force?

Mr. BARNHART. This feature of the bill was called to the particular attention of the Attorney General at the time it was submitted, and there was no criticism whatever from the Attorney General of this provision of the bill. We took it for granted that silence meant the approval of that feature of the bill.

Mr. BORLAND. I want to say that the last Attorney General, Mr. McReynolds, has repeatedly told the Committee on Appropriations that his force was not sufficient.

Mr. BARNHART. Now, Mr. Chairman, here is another feature of the bill—

Mr. BORLAND. And he has always objected to our failure to increase his force.

Mr. BARNHART. Here is another feature of the bill:

The Attorney General may designate an attorney in the Department of Justice who shall, under his supervision, act as legal adviser to the Public Printer whenever requested by him to do so: *Provided*, That such attorney shall not receive any additional compensation for the services rendered the Public Printer in accordance therewith.

Mr. BORLAND. Yes; but if the gentleman's plan is carried out, will not the Attorney General complain of the shortage of force, and come to the committee and say, "You have put additional work on our department and we must have more men?"

Mr. BARNHART. Even if he did the Public Printer would have this service, and I think he should have it directly from some one who is designated for this purpose rather than to ask the President each time he must have it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BORLAND. How many lawsuits has the Public Printer had in the last 10 years?

Mr. BARNHART. Not more than two, I think. I think one never came to an issue. I think two suits have been instituted, and probably one was tried.

Mr. BORLAND. Does it not strike the gentleman that every department of the Government could make the same plea, then, for a special legal adviser, and every bureau of the Government?

Mr. BARNHART. Oh, no; I do not think so. They have their detail as it is. Practically every department of the Government has its legal detail now; we are not asking for an extra man, and we specifically provide that there shall be no additional salary.

Mr. BORLAND. It seems to me that you are paving the way for an additional man.

Mr. STAFFORD. I assume the gentleman is aware of the fact that in addition to the Assistant Attorneys General assigned to the various departments the Attorney General also has assistants in his employ, and also attorneys below the salary of \$5,000—drawing salaries of thirty-five hundred dollars and under. This provision does not provide for the appointment of any assistant attorneys general. It only provides that the Attorney General shall designate some attorney, some of these subordinate attorneys connected with his office, who will have charge of the special work that will be submitted by the Public Printer to the Attorney General.

Mr. BORLAND. The Attorney General has made a very strong showing before this House that a \$5,000 man was too small. He could just as easily designate a \$9,000 man as a twenty-five-hundred-dollar man under the gentleman's argument.

Mr. STAFFORD. We should not assume that he will do an unreasonable thing, but designate a subordinate attorney to look after these matters.

Mr. BORLAND. It looks to me as if it means another man. I move that the paragraph be stricken out.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, the wording of this section can not be taken to mean that the Attorney General will appoint a special assistant attorney to be connected with the Government Printing Office. It merely means that the Attorney General designate some subordinate attorney that is now connected with the Attorney General's office, who is receiving a salary of \$3,500 or \$3,000 or under, who will take charge of the few special cases that will be assigned to him by the Government Printing Office. I can not see how the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND] can conjure up any fears that this will mean the creation of an Assistant Attorney General.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Chair understand the gentleman from Missouri to make a motion?

Mr. BORLAND. I move to strike out the paragraph for the purpose of having a vote on it at least.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND] moves to strike out the paragraph. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 20. The Deputy Public Printer, the foreman of binding, and the inspector for the Joint Committee on Printing shall constitute a board of inspection to examine and report in writing to the Public Printer on all machinery and material, except paper, for the use of the bindery.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire of the chairman as to section 19, why he exempted binding material and binding machinery from the supervision of the committee?

Mr. BARNHART. Because section 20, which has just been read, provides for binding supervision by a different board. It is a different class of work, and it requires a different class of workmen to have supervision over it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 22. Whenever any machinery, equipment, or material in the Government Printing Office shall have been condemned, as provided for in the foregoing paragraph, the Public Printer, with the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing, may sell the same, after due advertisement, to the highest bidder for cash, and the Public Printer shall turn the proceeds into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts; or in case it is necessary to substitute similar machinery, equipment, or material for that condemned, the Public Printer may, at the time of advertising, ask for quotations on exchanging the condemned machinery, equipment, or material for new, in which event a description of that sought to be procured should be furnished to the bidders and the proposals should state both the purchase price and the exchange offer, and the Public Printer may exchange said old machinery, equipment, or material for new, paying the difference in money, and render appropriate vouchers for such expenditures.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART] offers a committee amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 18, line 17, after the word "going," strike out the word "paragraph" and insert the word "section."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I move an amendment, in line 3 of page 19, to strike out the word "should," at the beginning and end of the line, and insert in lieu thereof the word "shall."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 19, line 3, strike out the word "should," at the beginning and end of the line, and insert in lieu thereof the word "shall."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 23. The superintendent of documents shall report to the Public Printer from time to time any accumulation of Government publications in his possession for which there is no demand or which he is unable to distribute according to law; and the Public Printer is hereby authorized to appoint two employees of the Government Printing Office, who, together with the inspector for the Joint Committee on Printing, shall constitute a board to examine said publications and submit a written report thereon to the Public Printer, who, upon the recommendation of such board, may proceed to condemn and dispose of said publications to the highest and best bidder as waste paper or make such other disposition of the same as the Joint Committee on Printing shall direct.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following committee amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 19, line 18, after the word "board," insert the words "and the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 19, line 20, after the word "same," strike out the comma and the words "as the Joint Committee" and insert the words "as the said board."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 19, line 21, strike out the words "on Printing."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized.

Mr. STAFFORD. I wish to direct the attention of the Chairman to the words "waste paper," in line 19 on page 19. The sentence is that the board "may proceed to condemn and dispose of said publications to the highest and best bidder as waste paper." I call attention to the qualifying clause "as waste paper." What is the need of placing any limitation upon the advertisement? They might be sold as books, and their sale might result in getting higher prices and greater revenues for the Government from the sale of these useless publications.

Mr. BARNHART. It might. I will explain to the gentleman that there might be a condition in which the Public Printer would condemn certain public documents that would be sold to book dealers at a considerable profit, and they ought not to be sold as waste paper until they are waste paper.

Mr. STAFFORD. What provision is made here for the sale of useless documents even in the case instanced by the gentleman?

Mr. BARNHART. There is none.

Mr. STAFFORD. Then why should you not eliminate the words "waste paper," so as to permit the Public Printer to sell these useless documents as documents to some one who may need them or may want them? Here you limit the privilege of the Public Printer.

Mr. BARNHART. It is taken for granted, Mr. Chairman, that the Public Printer will not condemn any documents that are salable, because the superintendent of documents would advise him to the contrary. On the other hand, there are documents that are waste paper that can be used for nothing else.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman can conceive of documents collected in the office of the superintendent of documents for which there could be no sale at the stated price, and yet they might have a salable value above that of waste paper, and should be sold for the best price.

Mr. BARNHART. To whom?

Mr. STAFFORD. To the public generally, who might make an offer for them.

Mr. BARNHART. It has never been the policy of the Government to have public documents sold in the general market. It might open the way for serious complications, to say the least. We have an authorized sales agent for Government publications; that is, the superintendent of documents. Whenever he finds that he has documents on hand that are no longer salable—because he sells them at the cost price—they become what we call "junk," and the demand for them could only be for them as "junk." Therefore we provide for their disposition as waste paper. If he sold documents according to the suggestion of the gentleman from Wisconsin he might sell documents that were of value as documents, and that might open the way for transactions that might not be creditable.

Mr. STAFFORD. Then it is not advisable under any circumstances, after certain documents are found to be unsalable by the superintendent of documents at the published price, to offer them for sale for any other purpose than waste paper?

Mr. BARNHART. That is the opinion of the committee.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think there might be many instances where the public might not wish to purchase documents at the cost price at which they are for sale, and yet there might be somebody who might be willing to buy them at a greater price than that at which they would be offered for as waste paper. Why put in the qualifying words "waste paper"?

Mr. BARNHART. Simply to protect the Government from the possibility of some superintendent of documents or some Public Printer proceeding to condemn documents that would yet be salable, and place them on the market to be hawked about in commercial circles.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. STAFFORD. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman recognizes that we are safeguarding that condition by having first the approval of the superintendent of documents that they are no longer salable, and then having the Public Printer submit it to two employees appointed by him to determine that they are no longer salable as

public documents, thus safeguarding the interests of the public in that particular. Yet the gentleman does not wish to give the Government the benefit of having a higher price received for them than for waste paper.

Mr. BARNHART. If the gentleman will read to the end of the paragraph—

Mr. STAFFORD. I have read the paragraph.

Mr. BARNHART. It is finally to be disposed of by the Joint Committee on Printing as they shall direct. The Joint Committee on Printing retains full control over what shall be sold as waste paper. If a document is worth anything, it is worth the cost of its printing.

Mr. STAFFORD. That is merely an argument in favor of my proposition, because the amendment offered by the gentleman still retains the say-so of the joint committee, to determine whether these documents shall be sold. If they believe the documents should be sold, then they should be sold to the highest bidder, regardless of the use to which they are to be put.

Mr. BARNHART. Some unscrupulous book dealer, such as we heard described on the floor of the House the other day, might get hold of a lot of documents, and through some form of misrepresentation deceive the people of the country into buying these obsolete documents, and probably paying more for them than the price at which they might procure them from the superintendent of documents.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the gentleman will permit me right there, even if they are purchased as waste paper, there will be no restriction on the purchaser who may sell them afterwards. The gentleman confuses his own argument in everything he says.

Mr. BARNHART. While the gentleman from Wisconsin is usually informed, he is not informed on this. These documents are all cut into waste paper before they are sold. They are made into "junk" paper. They are not sold in the form of whole books, but cut up into waste paper.

Mr. STAFFORD. There is nothing in this bill which says they are to be cut up before they are to be offered for sale.

Mr. BARNHART. That is a regulation of the office. It is not all set forth in the law.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman may be all-wise as to regulations, but there is nothing in the bill to inform us of that.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 24. Moneys received from sales of condemned publications, paper shavings, imperfections, spoilage, waste gold leaf, leather and book-cloth scraps shall be deposited by the Public Printer in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, and a detailed statement thereof shall be included in his annual report to Congress, as provided in this act. Moneys received from all other sources shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation for printing and binding, unless otherwise specifically provided.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 19, line 23, after the word "publications," strike out "paper shavings" and insert "waste paper."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. FITZGERALD:

Page 20, line 4, after the words "United States," strike out down to and including the word "binding" in line 5 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "As miscellaneous receipts."

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, the sentence provides that money received from all other sources shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation for printing and binding unless otherwise specifically provided. The amendment which I propose provides that money received from all other sources shall be turned into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts unless otherwise provided.

The provision in the bill makes a permanent indefinite appropriation of all receipts received by the Government Printing Office, except the moneys received from sales of condemned publications, waste paper, imperfections, spoilage, waste gold leaf, leather, and book-cloth scraps.

Nearly every governmental establishment is anxious to have some system devised by which moneys obtained by it shall be credited to its appropriation without the supervision of Congress, and in that way develop the most indefensible system of appropriations that can be had. I do not know the reason that actuated the Committee on Printing in providing for this indefinite permanent appropriation. I do know that it is a system of appropriation to prevent which efforts have been made by

everyone who has made any careful study of our system of appropriations. I hope the committee will accept the amendment, as this provision in the bill is really a vicious one.

Let me illustrate what is likely to happen. Suppose in some way the Government Printing Office makes some arrangement with some department of the Government to do some printing for it other than from the departmental allotment. It may make an arrangement by which it will do printing at a profit. Under this provision the proceeds of that work are credited to the appropriation for the Government Printing Office for printing. It has, in addition to the amount appropriated for its work, whatever profit it may be able to make upon some other establishment. In addition, it makes it utterly impossible to keep any track whatever of the amount of money appropriated to do the printing in the Government Printing Office. If there be need for money to do any particular work, provision is always made for it. It is such provisions as this that are giving continual trouble and difficulty in attempting to control the expenditures of public money.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, the criticism of the gentleman from New York, as a general proposition, might be well founded, but if he will observe the language of the bill more carefully he will discover that this pertains only to repay work wherein the Public Printer does printing for Congress, and there can be no means by which the Committee on Appropriations can estimate at the beginning of the year how much this may be. That is to say, the appropriation given to the Government Printing Office for its different operations, as fully set out—

Mr. FITZGERALD rose.

Mr. BARNHART. Let me finish—

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Indiana yield to the gentleman from New York?

Mr. BARNHART. I wish to finish this statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. BARNHART. It might be that the Public Printer would do \$50,000 worth of work for Members of Congress, printing speeches, embossing stationery, and so forth, and it might amount to \$200,000. Then it would be charged to the labor and expense of the Public Printing Office. According to the gentleman from New York, the whole amount would be taken out of the Government Printer's annual allowance and could not be used for the operation of his office. That is to say, he would not have sufficient funds to carry out the year's work, nor would he have the allowance he was given by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. FITZGERALD. He does it now, does he not?

Mr. BARNHART. To the extent of a million dollars or more.

Mr. FITZGERALD. There is no provision of law now by which he gets the repay of Representatives' work credited to him. He makes an estimate, and if he does work for Members of Congress that money goes into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. He does not get the benefit of it. He has been endeavoring for years to get the Committee on Appropriations to give him that authority, but it has been refused. This system by which an official of the Government collects money and then under a permanent law is authorized to spend it without the authority of Congress is a vicious feature of appropriations. We have been doing everything in our power to repeal every one of such laws.

Mr. BARNHART. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes.

Mr. BARNHART. I am surprised to hear the gentleman say that the Appropriations Committee has been trying to repeal these laws. The Government Printing Office has done \$934,682.71 worth of printing for the departments of the Government last year, for which they paid him out of their allotment.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman is mistaken. Congress appropriates a certain amount of money for printing, and each department is given authority to have printing done up to a particular amount. As they order the printing, the cost of the printing is charged against their allotment, but that is a specific appropriation for each department. That is not this situation at all. For instance, suppose the Public Printer makes a contract with the Post Office Department to print postal cards. That is not carried in the appropriation for printing; it is paid out of an entirely different appropriation made by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. He can enter into competition with outside business. He would take the amount appropriated for printing generally to do this work. He might make a contract with the Post Office Department where he would make a profit of \$15,000 or \$50,000 on a job, and under this provision he would get not only the money he expended in doing the work, but he would add to it the profit on that job.

We are trying to stop that. He has not got this authority now, and it should not be given to him. These permanent indefinite appropriations are bad and should not be authorized. No one can in any way tell what it will cost to conduct any service under them. For instance, in the appropriation for printing the War Department is allowed in the neighborhood of \$300,000. The appropriation is made in a lump sum. Provision is made that the War Department may have printing done up to \$300,000. They order their printing, and an account is kept, and charged against the allotment that is made. The cost of the work is charged against the department. But that is an entirely different situation than proposed here. For instance, the Government Printing Office might make a contract to do the work for the Philippine Government and might make a profit upon it. It might do \$100,000 worth of work and make a profit of \$20,000, and to that extent the money that would be available to do the work of the Government Printing Office would be \$20,000 in excess of the amount contemplated by Congress. It would be impossible to keep track of the appropriations.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, the intention of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is well founded, but he has a mistaken idea of the purpose of this section. For instance, the Appropriations Committee makes an appropriation for the Public Printing Office in a lump sum. Last year it was \$5,228,503.46. Now, that is chargeable to the Government Printer. He must report at the end of the year what has been done with those funds. He is given the sum total, and at the beginning of the year the Appropriations Committee could have no possible means of finding out to what amount the Members of Congress would call upon the Government Printer to print their speeches. He must take out of his appropriation the money that is appropriated for something else to buy the stock and to pay for the printing of these speeches, and we pay the money back into the Government Printing Office merely to make him whole on his appropriation.

Of course, if the gentleman wanted to safeguard in some other way by providing the Government Printer should not do printing at a profit, it would be a different proposition. But I say the Government Printer must be protected and permitted to make whole the appropriation given to him wherein we have exhausted the amount by ordering our own work, which would not be businesslike. It would not be safeguarding the Public Treasury; in other words, it would be imposing on the good judgment and the good intentions of the Public Printer. He has made these estimates, and the departments have made the estimates of how much printing they will need, and the Appropriations Committee passes on it and approves of it, and then you would provide that whatever part of this appropriation is used up by Congressmen in printing their speeches, and so forth, must not be paid back to the Public Printer but go into the Government Treasury.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. A few years ago the Government Printer obtained a contract for printing the postal cards. Prior to that time they had been printed by private contractors. The present Post Office bill appropriates \$385,000 for that purpose. Will the money that the Public Printer receives for printing postal cards be included under this section and turned into the Treasury without any accounting being given by the Public Printer of the work performed and the amount expended? It is a system of bookkeeping upon which I think the gentleman from New York takes a good position in safeguarding the interests of the public.

Mr. BARNHART. I submit that the Government Printer must make a detailed report of all the transactions in his office at the end of the year.

Mr. STAFFORD. He must make a report; but how can the chairman of the Appropriations Committee ascertain what the cost of running that establishment is—whether there is a loss or a profit on that character of work? Why should the Public Printer be allowed to use funds indiscriminately that come from all of these various avenues of employment?

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, the Public Printer, on the other hand, is circumscribed by every possible means of protection to the Government Treasury. He is given an appropriation in a lump sum. It is itemized, as a matter of course. It is given to the Public Printer by the gentleman from Wisconsin, by the gentleman from New York, and a committee that is composed of eminent and trustworthy business men. Before that has been done—and I am only arguing for the fairness of the

proposition—before you have given him the appropriation, the Public Printer can not possibly estimate how much of this extra-pay work is going to be ordered by Members of Congress.

Suppose you, Mr. Chairman, get a million speeches from the Government Printer. He must furnish the labor and material to get out those speeches, and you pay for them. This money has been taken out of his appropriation to purchase the paper and labor to get out this printing; but you are insisting now that we shall take this amount paid for this printing out of the Public Printer's annual appropriation and turn it into the Treasury.

Mr. STAFFORD. That could be provided for by having a reserve fund for that purpose, and it could be utilized for that very purpose; but I am directing the attention of the gentleman to trying to supervise the use of hundreds of thousands of dollars that the Government Printer receives from executing these contracts with other establishments of the Government similar to the printing of the post cards for the Post Office Department.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, the Government Printer buys the material and does the printing, and keeps an accurate account of the printing for the Post Office and every other department; and he must, in the nature of things, keep an account with himself, because under the law he is compelled to make this report and keep a detailed account of everything that he does; but the proposition of the gentlemen of the Appropriations Committee is that you should take away from him the cost of whatever pay printing the Members of Congress may see fit to use and put that back into the Government Treasury, and at the end of the year he does not have enough to meet the needs he has set out in his yearly estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I am not attempting to take anything away from the Public Printer. I am endeavoring to prevent him being given authority that he has never had. For instance, under the law he is authorized to sell any public documents at the cost of the publication plus 10 per cent. The proceeds of all those sales go into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Under this provision he would have added to his appropriation the profit of 10 per cent of every publication that he sold. What is done at the present time? A lump-sum appropriation is made of \$5,108,900, for instance, for the current fiscal year, and the provision is made:

And from the said sum printing and binding shall be done by the Public Printer to the amount following, respectively: Congress, \$1,696,700; State Department, \$40,000; Treasury Department, \$380,000—

And so forth.

All of the years the Government Printing Office has been in existence the Public Printer has estimated, based upon his experience, about how much would be required to do work upon the orders of the Members of Congress for which the Government is repaid, and it is included in his estimate to Congress. Congress appropriates the full sum that is expended in the Government Printing Office for printing and binding. We can not tell exactly how much has been appropriated each year for printing and binding in the Government Printing Office under this proposed system, if it goes into effect. Suppose the Public Printer did \$100,000 worth of work or \$200,000 worth of work or \$500,000 worth of work for which he was repaid. It would not be necessary for him to ask Congress for half a million dollars for this repay work. We could appropriate one-half million dollars less than he would actually expend; and yet under this provision, by which he would be credited with the proceeds of this repay work, he would be expending half a million dollars more than Congress had any direct supervision over.

The mere fact that he reports after he has spent the money does not help much to control the expenditures. We want to have a grip upon the expenditures before the money is appropriated. Suppose he took half a million dollars' worth of repay work. Suppose he had a profit of 10 per cent. Then he would have \$50,000 that he could devote to the business of the Government Printing Office for which Congress had made specific appropriations, and he could expend it, and Congress would never be able to tell whether he had expended that additional money or not.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes.

Mr. BARNHART. Has the gentleman read section 28, paragraph 1, of this bill?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I have read it all.

Mr. BARNHART. Let me read for the gentleman:

The superintendent of documents is hereby authorized to sell for cost any Government publication in his charge the distribution of which is not otherwise directed by law.

I also read from section 58, paragraph 4:

All moneys received by the superintendent of documents from the sale of Government publications shall be returned to the Public Printer on the 1st day of each month and by him covered into the Treasury monthly to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

I do not see how it could be any plainer.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I am not speaking about what is further on in the bill. Here is a document I hold in my hand printed by the Public Printer, and there is a law which provides that if, while that document is being printed, I desire any number of copies of it, I can order them, and he can furnish them to me at cost plus 10 per cent. Under this provision that profit would be credited to his appropriation.

Mr. BARNHART. That is the present law, not this bill.

Mr. FITZGERALD. But this bill is not a law as yet. I am talking about what the law is at the present time. Nobody knows whether Congress will change the law. My objection to the language of this provision is that all of the receipts of the Public Printer from whatever source, with the exception of those designated, the sale of condemned publications, waste paper, imperfections, spoilage, waste gold leaf, leather, book-cloth scraps—and I do not know whether there is a provision covering condemned machinery—

Mr. FOSTER. There is one, but it goes for buying other machinery.

Mr. FITZGERALD. It makes no difference. Here is a provision which makes a permanent indefinite appropriation of money, the amount of which nobody can estimate, and over which no one will ever have any control. It is a vicious practice and should not be permitted. Every governmental institution that renders any service and collects money wants this same authority. For instance, under the law authority is given now to establish licensed warehouses in the customs service; and in some of the Gulf and South Atlantic States a large number of those warehouses have been established. The persons at whose request they are established pay the cost of the watchman and the upkeep of those buildings. That money is paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and the Government out of the specific appropriations for the collection of customs pays for the services. The Treasury Department wants authority to take this money and pay it out without having it appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FITZGERALD. And we would not know within \$200,000 of how much this service would cost if that practice were followed. I hope this amendment will prevail.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent—

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. BARNHART. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. STAFFORD. Four or five minutes.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I can not see wherein the Public Printer would be in anywise inconvenienced by having the amendment suggested by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] adopted. It is well known to those who have served here for any length of time that all Government officials wish to be as free from supervision by Congress as is possible, and here is a means whereby we lose control of the purse strings by giving the Public Printer the use interchangeably of all funds that happen to come into his hands. I wish to cite to the committee a parallel case, and that is the Postal Service. Suppose the Postmaster General were permitted, out of all funds that should arise from the sale of postage stamps, to use them for the support of the Postal Service rather than be obliged each year to come to Congress for appropriations for the respective services. Congress would have no knowledge whatsoever of the items of expenditure or have any control over them. The Public Printer has, from time to time, performed more and more the work of printing for the various establishments of the Government. If this were a private establishment, of course, there would be no need of the fund being placed in a separate treasury or having separate appropriations each year for the respective services; but this is a governmental institution, where it is necessary to keep trace of the appropriations so as to make it possible for the Congress, through its various appropriating committees, to follow these various expenditures. I cited a moment ago the fact that the Government Printer is

printing the postal cards for the present year at the price of \$375,000. If he makes a profit out of that, he would be enabled to use that fund for anything he might see fit along the general lines of his undertaking; and yet the Congress would have no control whatsoever over such special line of work. If we are going to keep control of the various establishments, and especially those establishments which are of a private character, as the Government Printing Office is, then the only thing to do is to adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, which gives the Congress complete control of all the expenditures and of all the activities of the Government Printer.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me this amendment of the gentleman from New York ought to prevail. It is a bad policy, as has been stated here on the floor of the House, to allow a department to receive money to go into a special fund that may be used as that department may see fit. Congress can not, in my judgment, keep control of expenditures unless it knows what the appropriations are for and how they are being spent. Now, this bill creates a fund for printing done by the Public Printer that must go back and be credited to the appropriations for printing and binding. I do not believe it is good policy for any department of the Government to follow. If the Public Printer finds at a certain time of the year that his appropriations for printing and binding of certain documents is low and not sufficient to carry him through to the end of the year, he can do as other departments do, and that is through the proper officer make an estimate for a deficiency and be able in that way to secure it, and not go on in this indeterminate way and permit these funds to be placed back in a fund to be used by a particular officer in charge of a department. I hope very much that this amendment will prevail. I do not like to antagonize the chairman of the Committee on Printing, who has done a great deal of work upon this bill, but I think that he is to be complimented for the many reforms that have been brought about in the bill which is now before us, because there is a wonderful waste in money spent for Government documents which are useless, which the committee has wisely pointed out, but here is an amendment which, in my opinion, ought to be placed in this bill, and I hope it will be adopted.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. MOORE. Is it the gentleman's understanding that this paragraph as it stands in the bill would mean that the money received from other sources would be deposited in the Treasury and would then be at the discretion of the Public Printer?

Mr. FOSTER. No; if the amendment prevails, it will go into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. MOORE. And the Public Printer could at his will use it—

Mr. FOSTER. No; he could not. When deposited in the Treasury it is out of his control. As it is now in the bill it leaves it in his control.

Mr. MOORE. Yes; but as the bill reads it would be turned over for printing and binding—

Mr. FOSTER. In the bill?

Mr. MOORE. Specifically—

Mr. FOSTER. But if the amendment of the gentleman from New York prevails it then goes into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and the Public Printer would not have the use of that money.

Mr. MOORE. That is what I desired to understand.

Mr. FOSTER. That is correct.

Mr. MOORE. And under the terms of this bill it would be reserved for the use of the Public Printer and would pass out of the control of the Congress.

Mr. FOSTER. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman, I want to support this amendment of the gentleman from New York. This provision giving the Public Printer the money that is paid in for these various services is unquestionably a discrimination in his favor for which there seems to be no particular justification. It is a discrimination that every department in the Government has asked for at some time or other and which most of them have been refused. The Commissioner of Patents does not have the money that is paid in for patents credited to his appropriation. It is credited to miscellaneous receipts, and he runs his office out of what appropriation Congress sees fit to give him. The Commissioner of Immigration does not have the head tax any longer. He had it at one time and had unlimited authority over it, but that was taken away from him in the wisdom of Congress. The Commissioner of Naturalization does not get the profits from naturalization. He claims that his office earns a profit, but he does not have the money that comes in from

the operation of his department. But there are among the appropriations many indefinite ones, each of which has caused untold difficulties to the Committee on Appropriations.

The appropriations in such department are made by some other committee of Congress, and then we are confronted by the fact that we have appropriated in many cases without having in mind this definite appropriation, and therefore given the department more money than they anticipated or had in mind when we made the appropriation. There is no reason why the Public Printer can not do as he has done in the past, pay the expenses of his bureau out of appropriations made by Congress, and the Congress make the appropriations in full contemplation of the work necessary to be done, including the usual supply of speeches for the Members and anything else of that kind, and then let all the receipts of his office go into the Public Treasury, where they can be reported to Congress, as is done now, and Congress, if it sees fit, can take that into consideration and make an appropriation for the department for the ensuing year. The department has been operating under that plan, apparently without objection and without any difficulty at all, and there is no reason for a change at this time, putting this department on any different basis than that of any other department.

There are numerous departments of the Government that engage in activities that bring in money. Each one of them would like that money added to the yearly appropriation, and each one has the same right to ask it as the Government Printing Office has to ask it.

Mr. BARNHART. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes; I yield.

Mr. BARNHART. To what departments of the Government does the gentleman refer?

Mr. BORLAND. I have just answered you. The Bureau of Immigration used to have the head tax credited to their appropriation, but that was taken away from them.

Mr. BARNHART. But they did not have to spend any of their appropriation that was given to them in order to do that?

Mr. BORLAND. Certainly their activities were the result of that. The Commissioner of Patents spends the whole appropriation we give them in earning money for the Government, and he would like to have the money he earns credited to his department. The Commissioner of Naturalization takes in hundreds of thousands of dollars, and he would like to have that credited to his department. There is scarcely a department of the Government that does not take in money from part of its activities, and would like to have it credited to its appropriation. But no such policy prevails, and this ought not to be put into law.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has seven minutes.

Mr. BARNHART. I will not use that much time. I have not any quarrel with the members of the Appropriations Committee for offering every possible safeguard to Government expenditures, but there is a difference between the proposition that they submit and the question of the Public Printer's appropriation, and if I can make myself plain to the members of this committee I would like to have their attention while I try to do so.

The Public Printer is given an appropriation, an allotment of Government funds, with which to conduct his office. He can not possibly estimate how much money we are going to ask him to spend for us in the matter of printing to-be-paid-for-by-us speeches, but if we ask him to spend \$100,000 for us a year, and he is given two or three million dollars for his office, whatever that may be, at the end of a year, if this amendment prevails, the Government Printer would have \$100,000 of his legitimate appropriation taken out, because we have taken it from him to print our speeches. And when I suggested this to the gentleman from Illinois, a member of the committee, he said, "Let him come in at the end of a year for reimbursement in the deficiency bill." Now, gentlemen, I want to submit to you, if the Appropriations Committee is going to give to the Public Printer on his estimate a certain amount of money with which to conduct his office, and then we ask him to take out a large amount of that in order to do private printing for us, we ought not to ask him to turn the proceeds into the Public Treasury and take it out of the paper appropriation and the labor appropriation that is given to him, and leave him short at the end of the year. And that would possibly occur every year.

On the other hand, it would be well, if you are going to make any change at all, to make some provision where he might give an estimate, an approximate estimate, for instance, of how much of this printing we are going to demand. Even at that, who can tell what demands are going to be made by Members of Con-

gress? In a campaign year we use an enormous amount of the Printer's regular appropriation, and at the end of the year that much is gone, and there should be some provision by which he may be repaid the money by which his appropriation may again be made whole. That is all he is asking under this provision.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, the Public Printer does to-day include in his estimates an estimate of the amount of money that will be required to do this work, and he bases his estimate on the experience of the past, and it varies from campaign years to off years. He includes it in his estimates, and the appropriation is made in that way.

Mr. BARNHART. Then, after the appropriation is given, you propose to have him take part of it and turn it into the Government Treasury.

Mr. FITZGERALD. No. We give him this money to do the work with, and when he gets that money from the outside in addition he turns it into the Treasury. We do not want to give him the money twice.

Mr. BARNHART. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that while I always give a good deal of credit to the general intelligence and logic of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, yet he will have to show me that the Government Printer now estimates for these unknown requirements that are made upon him. The fact of the matter is he does not estimate for them, for he can not know what they might be.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. BARNHART. A division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 30, noes 28.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 25. The Public Printer shall make all appointments to positions in the Government Printing Office, and shall designate the duties and fix the compensation of all employees in his charge, except as otherwise provided, and may employ, at such rates of wages as he may deem for the interest of the Government and just to the persons employed, except as hereinafter provided, such employees as may be necessary for the execution of the orders for public printing and binding authorized by law; but he shall not at any time employ more persons than the absolute necessities of the public work may require, nor shall he fix the compensation of any employee under his jurisdiction at more than \$2,250 per annum unless the same shall have been specifically appropriated for.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 20, line 12, after the word "employed," insert the words "within the appropriations made by Congress."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 26. The Public Printer shall hereafter pay all printers and bookbinders at the rate of 50 cents per hour for the time actually employed: *Provided*, That the compensation of job compositors, imposers, pressmen, marblers, and bookbinder-machine operators shall be 55 cents per hour, and the compensation of proof readers, makers-up, linotype operators, monotype keyboard operators, pressmen in charge, stereotypers, and electrotypers shall be 60 cents per hour: *Provided further*, That when the exigencies of the service require that work shall be performed on Sunday the Public Printer may, in his discretion, pay to employees so engaged not to exceed 50 per cent in addition to the regular rate paid for such work: *Provided further*, That all employees of the Government Printing Office engaged on night work between the hours of 5 o'clock p. m. and 8 o'clock a. m. shall be paid 20 per cent in addition to the amount paid for daywork.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON] offers the following amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 20, line 24, after the word "of," strike out the word "job."

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this amendment deals with the technical side of the printing trade. It should be adopted without question. I am a practical printer, and the holder of a paid-up, active union card, just the same as the Public Printer, who has been so highly praised this afternoon, and justly so, I think. It so happens, Mr. Chairman, that, although I live in the far West, there is over in the Government Printing Office the man who taught me the printing trade. That was nearly a third of a century ago. I refer to E. J. Patch, who,

working for the Government. is sometimes printer, sometimes hand compositor, sometimes job compositor, and sometimes proof reader; and, Mr. Chairman, he is a master at all. Ask him what he is, and he will say: "printer." I would say "master printer," and yet in this bill you propose to draw distinctions between printers, who are all masters and who work in what is beyond shadow of doubt the greatest printing office in the world. [Applause.]

Now, then, in such an office when compositors are printers and printers are compositors, discrimination should not exist. Compositors follow the monotype machines; printers set title pages, or the other way. It is all the same. I do not think it is necessary to explain it further. It is a technical matter known to all printers. You must bear in mind that this is a metropolitan printing office.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washington yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes; certainly.

Mr. MOORE. Will the gentleman explain the difference between an ordinary compositor and a job compositor?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I have tried to make it clear. I assume that the word "compositor" would run on a level with the word "printer" or "job compositor." The job compositor would be the man who would set the title page on the speeches turned out on the orders of Members here, and the compositor would be the man who spaced the type on a monotype machine.

Mr. MOORE. A "compositor" is a compositor in a printing office?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes; a compositor in a printing office—a typesetter—and it should make no difference whether he "sets" 8-point type or 48-point type.

Mr. MOORE. You are not cutting out anybody on the job?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. No; I am equalizing the wage scale.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, the difference would be that the gentleman would raise the wages of 342 printers instead of 60, as provided in the bill. As a matter of fact, skilled job printers get more money than the ordinary straight compositors. The man who sets an "ad" in the newspaper, the man who works on job work, is always paid more wages than the man who sets straight composition.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes; I acknowledge freely that I would raise the scale. I would give the printers, so called, a fair deal. The second line of this paragraph provides for printers and bookbinders. Now we come to two further distinctions—job compositors and compositors. Of course, I am trying to raise the wages 5 cents an hour to the compositors. They are entitled to it all the United States over. I might say that in my State they sometimes receive 12 or 15 or 20 cents in excess of the pay named here.

Mr. Chairman. I wish to remind gentlemen that this is a metropolitan establishment, in competition with such great printing concerns as the Curtis concern in Philadelphia, and it is entitled to have the best men that can be engaged all the time. These men over there in the Government Printing Office work with head, heart, and hand, and there is a discrimination in this bill, that you would pay good printers 5 cents an hour less than other good printers. There is nothing more I care to say on that.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. In relation to the matter of wages for the employees of the Government Printing Office, if the committee could have seen its way to justly do so it might have increased wages all along the line; if it had felt that this would be just to the people of the country who must furnish the money to pay these printers.

I want to give the gentleman from Washington some figures. According to the report of the Department of Labor, given out July 1, 1913, the compositors in Boston receive 41.67 cents an hour. In New York they receive 47.83 cents an hour. In Philadelphia they receive 37.50 cents an hour. In Chicago they receive 46.88 cents an hour; in Cincinnati, 37.50 cents an hour; in Dallas, Tex., 45.83 cents an hour; in Baltimore, 37.50 cents an hour. In San Francisco and the Pacific coast, I think, they are paid 50 cents an hour, just what is paid in the Government Printing Office in Washington. These are all union scales that I am giving. In the city of Washington the union scale is 40 cents an hour.

In addition to the wages of 50 cents an hour that these compositors are now receiving in Washington, they are getting 30 days' leave of absence every year at full pay. If they work overtime at night they are given 20 per cent additional. If they work on Sunday, they are given 50 per cent additional. They have the most sanitary workshop in the world. They have

all the facilities to elevate the trade in which they are engaged, and the Government of the United States is now paying them more than any other city in the United States except one, as I remember, and giving them all these other advantages besides.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Which city is the one to which the gentleman refers?

Mr. BARNHART. San Francisco pays 50 cents an hour, and that is the only city in the United States paying so much, if I remember correctly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARNHART. No; I can not yield just now. I want to get on with this statement. If I were to take other cities of the size of Washington, it would be seen that the Government is paying as much as 12½ cents an hour more than they are getting in many other cities of like size, and we are giving them 30 days' leave of absence besides, which the other printers do not get. We give them every year one-twelfth of their time for recreation at full pay, and according to the report of the Bureau of Labor we are giving them the highest wage. The figures which I have given are the union wage agreed to between union labor and the employers in all these cities. There is one other city, it is suggested to me, in the United States that pays as high a wage, and that is San Francisco.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. And Seattle and the entire Northwest.

Mr. BARNHART. I do not know about that. They may pay 50 cents.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I pay that in my own office.

Mr. BARNHART. I am here told that the 1914 report shows four cities scheduled to pay 50 cents an hour. The Government Printing Office pays 50 cents an hour and gives them 30 days' leave of absence at full pay. It gives them every holiday during the year. It provides medical and surgical attendance and a conveyance to take them home if they get sick. While I say we ought to have the best talent that we can get, and I believe we have, and while I am in favor of every man getting just as much as he can earn, I hardly believe it is fair to labor on the outside to say that we are going to pay these men, who have practically a lifetime job, higher wages than they are now receiving. They get their wages whether we have famine or feast. It makes no difference what sort of calamity overtakes the country and other printing offices. Congress and the departments of the Government demand so much printing right along that these men have permanent employment and virtually a lifetime job.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The answer to the statement which has just been made is that it is true this bill offers the mean average wage, but nevertheless the estimates which fix that average take in every printer, in shops of every class. You do not know whether the town is little or big. If the town is large enough to be unionized and the proprietor allows himself a minimum wage, those wages go in to help make this minimum. So you are trying to establish a wage in the great Government Printing Office down to the minimum that may prevail in towns of 8,000, 10,000, or 20,000 population, where there are many shops where a proprietor, who is a printer, and an apprentice do the work.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I of course expected the committee to oppose any increase that we might make an effort to secure on this bill. I believe that the committee felt it its duty to do that, because committees of the House generally will not give to the working people what is their due. The committees are trying to keep down the expense of the Government, giving the reason of economy, and they think they are doing their duty in regard to these things.

I will say that in my judgment, Mr. Chairman, the Government of the United States should pay more than any private company. I do not care where it is, whether in Chicago, San Francisco, or Seattle, the Government ought to pay better wages and give better conditions than any private employer. The Government of the United States ought to take the lead in establishing fair and honest pay and giving good conditions to working people.

We hear the chairman of the committee say what we are giving the Government employees—a month's vacation, sick leave, and so forth. Are they not entitled to all these things? Has it not been established by those who have studied the question that by giving vacation for rest that it adds to the efficiency of the workman?

It is not only the duty of Congress, in my opinion, to give this consideration to the employees in the Government Printing Office, but it is a good business proposition, aside from the fact that Congress ought to take the lead and try to better the conditions of the laboring people of the country, instead of doing as has been done in the past, comparing it with the wages of pri-

vate plants that are trying to beat down, and have beaten down, the price of labor. Congress ought not to be influenced by those who are obstructing improvement of working conditions.

Mr. J. I. NOLAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. J. I. NOLAN. Mr. Chairman, I think the chairman of the committee was in error when he said that there was only one or two cities that paid as high as 50 cents an hour.

Mr. BARNHART. I used the figures of the Bureau of Labor that were given me for the year 1912. I do not know whether they have the figures for 1913 out or not; but I used those for 1912.

Mr. J. I. NOLAN. I am taking the schedule as printed in the report of the committee, and I find two unions in New York City—the German and the Hebrew—are getting 52.37 and 52.17.

Mr. BARNHART. The gentleman knows that the compositors of foreign unions are getting more than the American union.

Mr. J. I. NOLAN. I am taking the fact that there are men getting that pay in the city of New York.

Mr. BARNHART. That is not fair.

Mr. J. I. NOLAN. I also find in the list in one city the members of the English union, so called, get more than the foreign union in the same city. We have Denver, Colo. That is an English union, all English-speaking printers, and they are paid 53.13. In Portland, Oreg., they are paid 53.13; Salt Lake City, 50 cents; San Francisco, 50 cents; Seattle, 53.13. These rates are the rates paid per hour. Let us not set the standard for the Printing Office by the lowest, but let it be better than the highest outside establishments.

I want to call attention to the fact that the gentleman enumerates a number of cities in this country where they are paying from 40 to 47 cents an hour, and considering the cost of living in most of those cities as compared to Washington, I venture to say that at the end of the year the printers in those cities are just as well if not better off than the men employed in the Government Printing Office.

I am in favor of raising the pay of the pressmen, the bookbinders, and the other employees of the Printing Office to meet this condition.

I venture to say there is not any one of those large cities—there certainly is not a city on the Pacific coast—that compares to Washington when it comes to the high cost of living. Every Member of this House, I think, knows something about the rents to be paid here, whether in an apartment house, in a flat, or in a hotel, and all you have got to do is to look at your grocery and fuel bills and the bills for your household expenses for a month to know what it costs to live in the city of Washington. There should be a differential, and the Government of the United States in its mechanical departments, as well as in every other department of the Government, should show a good example in the District of Columbia to private employers in fixing a wage rate commensurate with the cost of living.

Mr. BATHRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. J. I. NOLAN. Yes; I yield to my friend from Ohio.

Mr. BATHRICK. I desire to say in that connection that one year ago an investigation was made by a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the comparative cost of living in the city of Washington and other cities within a considerable range of territory. It was discovered beyond any question by this nonpartisan, impartial committee that the cost of living in Washington was very much higher than in those other cities.

Mr. J. I. NOLAN. I think a good deal will be said on this subject when the proposition of the alley bill comes up, wherein they are trying to make provision for driving the poor people of Washington out of their present locations without providing reasonable accommodations for them and force them to move into a section of the city where they can not pay the rent. Sentiment forced action on this bill; but how about the man getting a mere pittance—when you force him out of the alley where is he going to go without money? All a Member of this House has to do is to go around to the real estate agents or to the apartment houses and find out the rents that have to be paid. I am not talking about the hotels or the commodious apartments, but I am talking about the sort of quarters that a man who works in the Government Printing Office for \$4 a day could afford to hire. Go to the markets here; go around and see what it costs to live.

The Government ought not to be pernicious on a matter of 5 cents an hour in the pay of probably the most skilled mechanics that you could get; it ought to be paid as an inducement to men to work in the greatest printing plant in the world. Men

all over the country aim to get into the Government Printing Office. You have the highest type of mechanics in the printing trade, and we ought to be proud of that fact; and they will not be treated any too liberally by the adoption of the amendment of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON]. I trust that his amendment will be adopted, because I think they are certainly entitled to the small consideration that we want to show them here to-day.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. J. I. NOLAN. Certainly.

Mr. MOORE. I would like to ask the gentleman if he can make the distinction between a compositor and a printer. What is the difference?

Mr. J. I. NOLAN. Mr. Chairman, it would take a man who is skilled in the printing trade, a practical printer, to tell that. There is the man who operates the Mergenthaler machine, the machine operator, and there is the job compositor, and other compositors in connection with the office. I believe the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON] may be able to give the gentleman a technical explanation.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I am in sympathy with the purpose intended to be effected by the amendment, but I am wondering on reading it whether it will accomplish the purpose the gentleman has in mind. He states that striking out the word "job" would include printers and compositors, so that instead of providing 55 cents an hour for job compositors we shall provide 55 cents per hour for "compositors"; and he indicates that printers who are provided for in line 22, just above this job-compositor line, would be included, and, therefore, that the rate of wage of 50 cents an hour fixed for printers and bookbinders would be raised to 55 cents if they were counted as compositors. I am not opposing that. I am in sympathy with fixing the rate at 55 cents an hour, but I am asking what will become of the printers left on line 22, and what will become of the bookbinders? Are we going to leave the bookbinders at 50 cents an hour and raise all printers and compositors to 55 cents an hour?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I would be very glad to see all printers get 55 cents an hour.

Mr. MOORE. Why would not the purpose the gentleman has in mind be better served by raising the rate for printers and bookbinders to 55 cents an hour?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. My amendment was made for a technical reason, but I would be very glad to see the gentleman offer an amendment raising the rate to 55 cents from 50 cents in line 22. That would solve the whole difficulty.

Mr. MOORE. May I inquire how many printers and bookbinders there are, as distinguished from job compositors, imposers, pressmen, marblers, and bookbinder-machine operators? You have a 50-cent per hour class of workmen and you have a 55-cent per hour class of workmen. Which is the more numerous?

Mr. BARNHART. I did not get the gentleman's question.

Mr. MOORE. The printers and bookbinders are paid at the rate of 50 cents per hour. Job compositors, imposers, pressmen, marblers, and bookbinder-machine operators are paid at the rate of 55 cents per hour. Which are the more numerous, those paid at 50 cents per hour or those paid at 55 cents per hour?

Mr. BARNHART. Those paid at 50 cents per hour are very much more numerous.

Mr. MOORE. The gentleman, I understand, is opposing this amendment. Would the gentleman object to an amendment raising the rate for printers and bookbinders to 55 cents an hour if the amendment of the gentleman from Washington should be withdrawn?

Mr. BARNHART. Of course the committee would oppose it. If they had thought they were entitled to 55 cents an hour, considering all the other surrounding conditions, it would have fixed the rate at 55 cents an hour. The fact of the matter is—and the gentleman from Pennsylvania is always fair—that compositors living here in the city of Baltimore are paid 37½ cents an hour, just 40 miles away, in a great manufacturing city.

Mr. MOORE. That may be true, but I understand the standard now is the wage paid in the Government Printing Office.

Mr. BARNHART. That is 50 cents an hour? Oh, no.

Mr. MOORE. But you have one class—printers and bookbinders—at 50 cents per hour and you have another class of job compositors, imposers, pressmen, and so forth, at 55 cents per hour. That is the distinction that has been made.

Mr. BARNHART. If the gentleman will recall, I said in my statement, if you look at the scale of wages throughout the

country, you will find there is a difference between the straight-matter compositor and the job compositor. The job compositor is paid more wages; that is the usual rule. There is a difference of 5 cents an hour between the job compositor and the so-called printers in many shops.

Mr. MOORE. But we are not gauged by the rate of wages paid in other cities. Take the rate of wages paid in this paragraph—

Mr. BARNHART. It is not that. I only wanted to show that the committee is trying to be fair in giving to the Government employees not only as much wage but more than the average throughout the country, and the other advantages which I have enumerated, and to which I believe they are fully entitled. I believe they are entitled to those conditions, but I do not believe they are entitled to 5 to 20 cents an hour, or some 15 cents an hour, more than the average union wage scale throughout the United States.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, will it be in order to move an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington?

The CHAIRMAN. It will be in order if the gentleman will send it to the Clerk's desk.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the amendment of the gentleman from Washington by striking out "50," in line 2, after the word "of," and inserting "55."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Page 20, line 22, strike out the figures "50" and insert in lieu thereof "55."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I suggest this is a separate, independent amendment and not an amendment to an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair was just about to say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that this does not affect the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington at all. It is a separate and distinct amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. May I withdraw my amendment temporarily?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman can do so by unanimous consent only.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I ask that unanimous consent.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment temporarily. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I consulted the gentleman from Washington about his amendment, the effect of which, it seems to me, would be rather to confuse the situation with regard to paragraph 26. What he is endeavoring to do is to raise the rate of wages paid to printers who are also compositors, and who are rated at 50 cents an hour, to 55 cents an hour, the rate paid to job compositors. Now, what he wants to do, I believe, is to bring the printers generally into the same class as the 55-cents-an-hour men. With that I am in sympathy, but if that is done as proposed by his amendment it would leave the bookbinders only at 50 cents an hour and take the printers generally into the same grade as job compositors, pressmen, and so forth, at 55 cents an hour. Now, if we intend to make uniform the wages paid to printers, bookbinders, job compositors, imposers, and so forth, which seems to be the purpose of my colleague, we can do so by fixing the rate at 55 cents an hour, and that is the meaning and the purpose of the amendment I have offered.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. MOORE. Yes.

Mr. COX. What does this class of employees earn in the city of Philadelphia?

Mr. MOORE. You have the figures as presented there by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART]. I am not familiar with the exact rate.

Mr. COX. I have been informed they only get about 37½ cents an hour.

Mr. BARNHART. Thirty-seven and one-half cents an hour in Philadelphia.

Mr. MOORE. It makes no difference what is paid in Philadelphia or what is paid in Baltimore, the nearest point of competition. Our gauge of action here is the rate fixed in the Government Printing Office, and if we fix the rate at 55 cents

for job compositors, and there is no difference between a compositor and a printer, then you ought not to make fish of one and fowl of the other by appropriating 50 cents an hour for a printer and 55 cents an hour for a compositor.

Mr. COX. What are they paid in Baltimore?

Mr. MOORE. What is paid elsewhere makes no difference here, except that the influence of the higher wage is good everywhere.

Mr. COX. I think it was advanced all around that on account of the increased cost of living here they ought to get a higher rate.

Mr. MOORE. The cost of living is higher here than elsewhere.

Mr. COX. They are getting even more than in Baltimore or in the gentleman's own city.

Mr. MOORE. You are still paying 55 cents an hour as it is, and you are discriminating between two classes of workmen, one of whom you pay 50 cents an hour.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The Government Printing Office in the city of Washington is put up and proudly paraded as the greatest union shop in the United States. That argument is put forward and most Members of Congress believe it, and are proud of the fact. Yet we go right over to Baltimore and find a 37½-cent rate, which is now, I think, increased. These are wages in an open shop, where there is little machinery, close work, close margins, and two or three men in the shop.

Mr. BARNHART. I wish to say that these quotations are all from the union scale. Nothing has been used as to an open shop.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes; but in some cities, particularly in the East, you find unionism permitting open shops to exist.

Mr. BARNHART. We asked for the union scale, and it was supplied by the Bureau of Labor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. You find lots of the shops paying a bonus on the union scale, and the minute you go west of Chicago the rate runs up rapidly. Besides you have no better printers in the United States than here.

Mr. J. I. NOLAN. I would like to ask the gentleman if he thinks it fair that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART], chairman of the committee, and the other gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Cox] should take two of the lowest cities in the Union that are scheduled in this list and then compare them with the Government Printing Office in Washington?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Moore] clears the situation still further, and I ask for a vote.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARNHART. The inference of the gentleman from California [Mr. J. I. NOLAN] that the chairman of the committee is in any way unfair I resent. I have made this statement openly and clearly and fairly. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Moore] was talking about the schedule of wages when my colleague [Mr. Cox] asked him what the union scale was in Philadelphia, 200 miles from Washington. Then the question of Baltimore was raised, a city which is 40 miles away. I do not know the difference in population between Baltimore and Washington, but they are only 40 miles apart. In these cities—Philadelphia and Baltimore—the union scale is 37½ cents an hour. The Government is generous with its employees, and ought to be generous with them. It pays them 50 cents an hour. There is a difference between job compositors' and printers' wage scales throughout the country—and I think every printer on the floor of the House will admit that—and also that a job compositor is considered one who does a higher class of work than a straight-matter compositor. This legislation, if the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania prevails, will increase expenditures \$82,000 a year, and in the face of the fact that we are now paying these printers what I believe, and what the reports of the Bureau of Labor show to be, the highest-paid wages in the United States, and giving them 30 days' leave of absence and with additional compensation for Sundays and overtime, is really more than liberal. And now that we give them this high wage and vacation at full pay, and so forth, it is argued that we shall still increase the pay, which looks to the committee like doing a little more than the fair thing.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Moore].

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. MOORE. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 29, noes 30.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART] will take their place as tellers.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order there is no quorum present.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BARNHART. In the event that the committee now rises, what situation would we be left in as to next Wednesday?

The CHAIRMAN. We would be left with the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] pending when the committee assembles on next Wednesday.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I am tired and those who have worked with me are tired, and I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PAGE of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 15902) to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the disposition of the Government publications, and had come to no resolution thereon.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled joint resolution of the following title:

S. J. Res. 151. Joint resolution authorizing the President to accept an invitation to participate in an international exposition of sea fishery industries.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. ASHBROOK, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following joint resolution:

H. J. Res. 327. Joint resolution to correct error in H. R. 12045.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following personal request, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Hon. CHAMP CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

I request House grant me leave of absence on account of ill health until I am able to travel. Regret to say physicians advise dangerous for me to return to Washington at present.

JEFFERSON M. LEVY.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it will be so ordered. There was no objection.

RETURN OF A BILL FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House request the Senate to return to the House the bill H. R. 17511. I may explain the reason for it by saying that on the 20th day of August this House passed a Senate bill which was in the exact words of a House bill pending here that had been favorably reported by a committee, and after it was passed the Speaker directed that that bill in the House be laid on the table (H. Res. 615); but it was not stricken from the Unanimous Consent Calendar, and on yesterday, by a mistake, while I happened to be out of the Hall, that bill was passed again.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUSSELL] asks unanimous consent that the Senate be requested to return to the House the House bill 17511. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the question of the war in Europe by inserting a resolution adopted by a meeting of citizens of Chicago of Danish birth. It is a very short resolution on the question of the European war.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. May I ask the gentleman if in the resolutions adopted—

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. It is for the purpose of trying to do something to stop the war, not taking any sides at all.

Mr. MOORE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I am rather surprised that the gentleman from Tennessee should not have objected to this resolution.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I made inquiry and understood from the gentleman from Illinois that the resolution is wholly in the interest of peace, and that no partisanship is expressed in it, and no facts stated relative to the causes of the war.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. It is for the purpose of doing something to prevent the extension of the war.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee did not object to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] makes the point of order that there is no quorum present, and evidently there is not.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, September 3, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. GREENE of Vermont, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the resolution (S. J. Res. 137) to reinstate Clifford Hildebrandt Tate as a cadet at the United States Military Academy, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1128), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUSTIN: A bill (H. R. 18643) for erecting a suitable memorial to Admiral David Glasgow Farragut; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CARTER: A bill (H. R. 18644) dividing the eastern judicial district of Oklahoma into three divisions, fixing the time and place for holding court therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUPLEY: A bill (H. R. 18645) for the acquisition of additional site and improvements on Federal post office at Carlisle, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FREAR: Resolution (H. Res. 614) directing the Committee on the Judiciary to report to the House the constitutional limitations in the purposes for which a war tax may be levied; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 18646) granting an increase of pension to Jacob F. Frey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DONOHUE: A bill (H. R. 18647) granting a pension to Mary A. Mood; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DRUKKER: A bill (H. R. 18648) granting a pension to William R. Claxton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KONOP: A bill (H. R. 18649) granting a pension to Emma Ellmore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 18650) granting a pension to John E. Dunn; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. CROSSER: Petition of 492 citizens of Ohio, favoring settlement of the polar controversy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Memorial of the executive committee of the Philippine Society of New York, urging Congress to make such changes in our navigation and commercial laws whereby an adequate number of ships of American registry may enter service on the Pacific Ocean at the earliest possible date; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HELGESEN: Petition of 37 citizens of Thompson, N. Dak., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petitions of 55 citizens of Bisbee, Grand Forks, Hankinson, Napoleon, Park River, and Sherwood, all in the State of North Dakota, praying for the passage of the Hobson resolution providing for national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MARTIN: Petition of the Stanley County (S. Dak.) Sunday School Association, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petition of the Army League of the United States, favoring passage of House bill 1833, to establish a council of national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAKER: Petition of the San Francisco Labor Council, protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RAYBURN: Petition of sundry citizens of Greenville, Tex., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WILLIS: Petition of the American Optical Association, in favor of House bill 13305, relative to price maintenance; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, September 3, 1914.

(Legislative day of Tuesday, August 25, 1914.)

The Senate reassembled at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, before starting business this morning I think we ought to have a quorum. Therefore I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The absence of a quorum is suggested, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Fletcher	Myers	Shively
Bankhead	Gallinger	Nelson	Simmons
Brady	Jones	Norris	Smith, Ga.
Bryan	Kenyon	O'Gorman	Smoot
Burton	McCumber	Overman	Thompson
Chamberlain	McLean	Perkins	Thornton
Clarke, Ark.	Martin, Va.	Ransdell	Vardaman
Culberson	Martine, N. J.	Sheppard	White

Mr. THORNTON. I desire to announce the necessary absence of the Junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] on account of public business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Thirty-two Senators have answered to the roll call. There is not a quorum present. The Secretary will call the roll of absentees.

The Secretary called the names of absent Senators, and Mr. LANE, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, and Mr. WILLIAMS answered to their names when called.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Thirty-six Senators have answered. There is not a quorum present. The Sergeant at Arms will carry out the instructions of the Senate heretofore given and request the attendance of absent Senators.

Mr. LEA of Tennessee and Mr. DILLINGHAM entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I desire again to announce the absence of my colleague [Mr. PAGE] on account of illness in his family.

Mr. FALL, Mr. CHILTON, Mr. SHIELDS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. WALSH, Mr. OWEN, Mr. REED, Mr. SHAFROTH, Mr. HOLLIS, Mr. SWANSON, and Mr. CAMDEN entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Forty-nine Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair finds among the rules for the regulation of the Senate wing of the Capitol the following rule:

Peddling, begging, and the solicitation of book or other subscriptions are strictly forbidden in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and no portion of said wing shall be occupied by signs or other devices for advertising any article whatsoever, excepting such signs as may be necessary to designate the entrances to the Senate restaurant.

The Chair, as far as the present occupant has been concerned, has enforced this rule strictly. The present unfortunate war in Europe is, however, calling upon the American Red Cross to make extra exertions for the purpose of obtaining money for the Red Cross, and they have been desirous that a subscription paper might be placed somewhere in the Senate wing of the Capitol so that any persons desiring might know how to send subscriptions to the American Red Cross, not with the intention of buttonholing Senators and other people and soliciting

subscriptions but for the purpose of giving the necessary information.

The Chair desires to inquire of the Senate whether the Senate thinks under these extraordinary circumstances there will be anything inappropriate in permitting this appeal of the American Red Cross to be displayed somewhere in the Senate wing of the Capitol Building. If there be no objection on the part of the Senate, the Chair will instruct the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate to so display the subscription list, with the understanding—

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, all those matters ought to be left to the Committee on Rules. That committee has charge of the Senate wing under the rules of the Senate, and the committee will report on the matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Very well. Then the matter will be referred to the Senate Committee on Rules.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from North Carolina will withdraw his request for a reference of this matter. It does not strike me as the sort of matter to be referred to a committee and delayed at all. Here are these people going unarmed and unawed and unafraid to every battle field in Europe. I think they had better be allowed to put up their list in the Sergeant at Arms' office so as to let us see what it is.

Mr. OVERMAN. The committee can attend to it as quickly as the Senate can do it. The matter will be attended to to-day.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What is necessary, except that we merely agree that they may be allowed to place their list in the office of the Sergeant at Arms and that we may know it is there?

Mr. OVERMAN. Such matters under the rule are in the control of the committee.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the rule may be suspended for this particular purpose. It seems to me that will have to be done, anyhow, after the Committee on Rules has taken action, and if it is done now it would obviate any reference to the committee, and bring the question immediately to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. OVERMAN. I have no objection to doing exactly what is requested to be done. The committee would do that. All such matters have heretofore been referred to the Committee on Rules, and this ought to be so referred. I have no objection, however, to the unanimous consent being given as requested.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I think the Senator from North Carolina ought rather to insist that the request go to the Committee on Rules. I am a member of that committee, and I think we can dispose of it in the usual way, and get it back here immediately.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I also am a member of the Committee on Rules; but I apprehend we may have some trouble in getting a quorum.

Mr. OVERMAN. A quorum is here. We can attend to the matter in 20 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The request will go to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Very well.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I ask that the unfinished business may be laid before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, being the river and harbor bill.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13811) making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I understand the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL] desires to proceed at 2 o'clock.

Mr. RANSDELL. I shall be glad to speak at that time, though I will not say definitely just now that I shall do so.

Mr. BURTON. I shall expect to occupy the time until that hour.

Mr. President, since the previous discussion on the river and harbor bill, which came to a temporary close on the 22d of July, an unexpected and startling situation has arisen, a great European war, the frightful consequences of which are likely to be beyond the wildest conjecture. It is not difficult to explain the causes of this conflict. They are somewhat complex, but nevertheless easy of explanation.

In the first place, the maintenance of enormous armaments, the expenditure by the nations of Europe of \$2,000,000,000 a year on armies and navies, and compulsory military service have all stimulated the military spirit. It may have been alleged that all this was preparation for defense, but it is perfectly manifest that with so great armies, with such pride in soldierly qualities, the time would come when some cause of